The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907.

NATIONALIST HISTORY.

The youth of Egypt is learning a strange form of history from its guides, so strange that one is convinced that the present generation will witness the birth of quite a number of myths. Some have indeed made their appearance—e.g. the Denishwai myth, the myth relating to the resignation of Lord Cromer—though this last off-spring of the Goddess Credulity shows signs of succumbing to infantile decay—while others have been revived both by the Egyptian Nationalists and their opponents, e.g. the myth of Arab superiority to the Turk, the myth of "Islamic' civilisation, the myth of the Arab military virtues, the myth of the Arab descent of the majority of the Egyptians, and the myths concerning European aggression at the expense of the Moslem nations of the west. The last is certainly the most wide spread, and the most plausible and it is on that account that we will deal with it first.

The Arab conquests of the first two centuries of the Moslem era were carried out by bands of fervent proselytisers (with a taste for plunder and a penchant towards the fair sex) chiefly at the expense of the Byzantine and Persian monarchies and the Christian and Zoroastrian religions ; they were only successful owing to the fact that the two great empires were exhausted by the long and terrific struggle between Heraclius and Chosroes, and that the old Western Empire (where the Roman element predominated as a civilising force, though the races were as mixed as in the Eastern Empire) had fallen to pieces before the assaults of the northern barbarians. The Arab conquest had, none the less, an immense importance to Europe. It tore from the hands of European masters and European civilisation, the provinces of Syria, Egypt, North Africa and Spain. It completely wiped out all vestiges of Christianity in the African provinces west of Egypt and it practically destroyed the Roman organisation, the 'machine' of government from Urfa to the Pyrenees. Its sole justification was the vigour and energy displayed by the conquerors, which saved them from the consequences of their own lack of organisation. Religious fervour, courage and dash, triumphed for a time over a higher organisation unimbued with the enthusiasm necessary for success, or over barbarian enemies who lacked the Roman discipline and the Moslem faith and had, moreover, been softened by the relaxation of manners and morals that followed victory. Roderic the Visigoth was a very poor match for Tarik the Berber, but without being too partial, one may reasonably contend that the Moslem conquerors would have won at best but Pyrrhic victories against the Gothic host that annihilated the Eastern legions at Adrianople or the armies of Alaric or Clovis. This contention is supported by the failure of the 'Saracens' in France, in Italy and in Asia Minor. In Italy though they conquered Sicily and Calabria, they were unable to extend their conquests to the north. In France they were never a real menace after the victory of Charles the Hammer, and in Asia Minor, though they might raid and harry the frontiers they never effected any permanent conquests after the overthrow and death of Said el Ghazi el Battal at the hands of Leo the Isaurian at Akroênos.

The conquests of the Arabs were based upon the principle that 'might is right.' The Arab who had fought at Kadesiya or Wadi Yarmuk believed that his cause was just, that the Divine blessing hallowed his exploits, that it was the will of God that he should prevail. He did not even consider the Byzantine or Persian case. Similarly the invaders of France never asked themselves whether the Franks and Gauls were likely to accept Islam, whether they were not justified in resisting plunderers and conquerors and in refusing tribute. The Arab fought firstly for his personal pleasure and advantage. Salvation, plunder, a well stocked harem in this world and the houris in the next—and secondly, subconsciously perhaps, for the triumph of Islam and Islamic ideas. Is this explanation of his motives too materialistic ? Hardly, for we write of the average Arab whom we consider to have been and to be as human as any other warrior of the past. Religious fervour and material advantage went hand in hand, as they did in the case of the Crusader, who, having conceived a notion that robbery under arms, superior piracy in fact, was sanctioned by Heaven when committed at the expense of 'infidels,' fought with a fervour that was seldom accompanied by a knowledge of tactics or by the display of the vulgarest common-sense. In fact, it might be urged that the more civilised a nation becomes the more idealistic are its armies.

The average European and Japanese soldier fights because he has in him the conviction that he must sacrifice his comfort and if necessary his life to the State. It is idle to contend that he has no choice, for if the majority of civilised men were Tolstoyans, armies and wars would come to an end. As it is he fights for the 'fatherland' i.e. in the interest, real or supposed, of the State, its institutions, its religion or ideals, and its safety, and the more convinced he is of the excellence of these institutions, and ideals, the better he will fight. As for the question of "right" and "wrong," we doubt whether these concepts have ever guided the rulers or the people of any nation when the national security or ideals have been threatened, or even questioned. From the point of view of the logician there was a good deal to say for the Boer case in 1899, but the mass of the English people realised more or less clearly that they were about to put the question—is S. Africa to be under the Union Jack or the Vierkleur?—to the trial of battle. Similarly the conquerors of Algeria, Saracens or Frenchmen, as far as they considered the question at all, believed themselves to be absolutely justified in making conquests at the expense of the inhabitants of the country. They believed in their civilisation, their religion, or their institutions, sufficiently to be ready to enforce them upon others against their will. The more vigorous the inner life of a state or a people, the more expansive are its energies and the more thorough its conquest, and the European expansion in the 19th century at the expense of the western Moslems is an exact parallel to the Moslem expansion in the 7th century at the expense of the Roman Empire. Here we find the justification—if any were needed—of the "aggressions" of Europe in the Mediterranean. These wars of conquest are in reality "wars of reconquest". The heirs of the civilisation of the Empire ; Gauls, Britons, Iberians, Italians, have won back for their civilisation — the lineal descendant of the classical culture—the province lost in the confusion of the dark ages, by conquest, occupation or protectorate : the methods vary, but the end has been the same. If, therefore, the Moslems of Egypt or North Africa complain of the aggressions of the European powers or deplore the excess of Imperialism, they should at least have the honesty to admit that the heirs of Greek and Roman civilisation have but reoccupied the territories once lost to the aggressive imperialism of the Arabs, which though inspired by courage and zeal, never proved itself capable of creating a stable political system in the place of that which it so suddenly destroyed. The Arabs of N. Africa, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, had for 1100 years the opportunity of building up a well organised state or states. They failed under the Caliphs and when the Caliphate had loosened its hold on N. Africa, they failed again to produce anything better than dynasties of barbarous and often fanatical conquerors—Almohades, Almoravides, Aghlabites, or bands of pirates whose empire was finally destroyed to the great satisfaction of all the dwellers on the North coast of the Mediterranean. We are quite ready to grant that the Sallee rovers who sacked Baltimore near Cork, and even reached Iceland, were hardy and adventurous fellows—so are hornets, highwaymen, panthers, and other predatory beings. But we refuse to admit that no one has any right to attempt to destroy these picturesque but dangerous creatures. Those who justly complain of aggression must never have been aggressive, and the historian must search the history of mankind with superhuman diligence and microscopic vision, if he is to find one example of a tribe, a community, a nation or a religion that has never committed a single act of aggression against its neighbours. Were there such a tribe, nation, or religion, the sole trace of it which he would discover would be its obituary notice, for the Greek saying 'Polemos patêr pantôn' is as true of human institutions as of the animal world, whether 'war, the father of all things' be waged with the bayonet or with the ballot box.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A. S. C.

Both on Thursday and Saturday the races will commence at 4 p.m. and not 3.30 p.m. as previously advertised.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe via Brindisi and Port Said (P. and O.) will be distributed at the Alexandria post office at half past four this afternoon.

Zagazig S.P.C.A.

At a meeting of the Zagazig branch of the S.P.C.A. held at the mudirieh last week Mr. R.H. Way of the Agricultural Bank was elected Honorary Secretary.

Tramway Company.

It will be with sincere pleasure that Cairenes learn of the proposed augmentation of the salaries of the employés of the Tramway Company, as one has always been inclined to consider the lot of the wattman or conductor rather hard.

Amateur Race Meeting.

The Alexandria Sporting Club announce an amateur race meeting for Saturday, the 15th inst. Entries will close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next, and will be published in the following day's papers. Measuring day will be Tuesday next at 3.30 p.m. and starting declarations must be made in writing before 5 p.m. on Friday the 14th inst. Six entries in each race must be received, otherwise the race will not take place. All jockeys must be amateurs.

Fire at Moharrem Bey.

Yesterday evening at about eleven o'clock a fire broke out in a paper factory belonging to Mr. Lagoudakis at Moharrem Bey. The fire brigade, under the command of Superintendent Waller, on receiving the alarm made all haste to the spot, but owing to the distance they had to go the fire had made considerable headway before their arrrival. Though the fire was soon got under control, it was not until six o'clock this morning that the brigade were able to leave the building. The fire is believed to have been due to spontaneous combustion, and has involved the destruction of 200 tons of paper and 60 tons of rags. The loss is covered by insurance.

The French Fete.

Energetic preparations are being made by the committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for celebrating the French National Fête, to be held on the 14th July. If one may judge by the interest with which the residents of Cairo have been discussing the coming event, the complete success of the commemoration of the establishment of a Republic in France should be already assured. To-morrow evening the committee intend to hold another meeting, to consider offers received in respect to the decoration and illumination of the Esbekieh Garden, which excellent position has been again placed at their disposal by the Egyptian authorities; but, we understand, that certain reservations have been made in regard to firework displays and more especially relative to the use of rockets.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie).

La baisse continue, peu considérable, il est vrai, mais presque générale. Les affaires, peu nombreuses, ont porté principalement sur l'United, les Estates, la Salt and Soda, la Port Said Salt et la Cassa di Sconto. On attend avec impatience l'entrée en scène du Consortium qui par son intervention pourra ramener la confiance et peut-être la hausse. S'il faut en croire les bruits qui circulent, le délégué commencerait ses opérations dans le courant de cette semaine.

Malheureusement pour notre place l'argent redevient cher. Le taux de la banque est renseigné à 3½ et le taux privé à 3⅜, soit en hausse respective de ⅛ sur les prix d'hier.

L'Agricole fléchit à 8 5/16, la National Bank à 22 1/2, et la Delta Light à 9 7/8.

Tandis que les actions Eaux du Caire regagnent 1 fr. à 118, les parts de jouissance perdent encore 8 fr. à 215.

Plus faible aussi la Daïra à 14 13/16, les Dividendes Bière d'Alexandrie à 110, la Nile Land à 20, les Lots Turcs à 154, la Cassa à 162 et 161.

En revanche, l'obligation nouvelle Crédit Foncier reprend à 268, la Banque d'Athènes à 126, le Comptoir à 3 5/8 l'ancienne et 3 7/16 la nouvelle.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Cotton Mills sont ramenés à 3/9, la Salt & Soda à 19, la Delta Land à 2 1/4, les Estates à 1 1/4, les Building Lands à 3, l'Aboukir à 32, la Port Said Salt à 17, l'United à 19/32, les Ritz à 15/16, la Land Inv. & Building à 1/2, ainsi que l'Arditi.

Sur le reste il n'y a pas de changement à signaler, les affaires ayant été nulles.

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ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

The "Temps" states that the Abyssinian Railway Company is unable to meet Coupons bonds due, and have suspended payment.

The French Envoy at Abyssinia has been instructed to see to measures it is expedient to take for the preservation and exploitation of the part of the line already built. Also to look after negotiations pending with King Menelik concerning the projected extension of the line to Addis Abeba.

NORTH EGYPT LAND CO.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

We understand that there was no attendance at the meeting of the North Egypt Land Company on the 3rd announced in the "Gazette" of 25th, May.

BRYCE DIVORCE CASE.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Wednesday.

After 15 days hearing the important divorce petition of Bryce v Bryce and Pape has been dismissed.

COLLAPSE OF A HUT.

As we go to press we are informed that a native hut in Rue Ibrahim, Minet-el-Bassal quarter, collapsed at noon to-day. Four natives were buried underneath, but were immediately extracted by the fire brigade, and are still alive although severely injured. They have been taken to the hospital by the Society "Soccorsi d'Urgenza."

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

We have at different periods, as well as several of the local papers, called attention to the urgent need of a district post office for the important quarter of Ismailieh in Cairo, which together with the adjacent quarters of Tewfikieh, Kasr-el-Nil and Bab-el-Louk, comprise the best residential parts of the capital, and in which are situated all the banks, commercial companies and leading firms. These combined must have a population approximately at least 150,000 inhabitants and the nearest post office at present is the one at Ataba-el-Khadra, quite two miles from Kasr-el-Nil or Tewfikieh. The postal administration has opened district offices in far less important parts of the capital, for example at Faggalla, Bab-el-Khalk and Nasrieh and we think it is high time that steps should be at once taken to remedy this deficiency for the quarters that require a district office far more than any of the latter.

BONAPARTE IN EGYPT.

Some little time ago we referred to the approaching publication of a new work on Egypt which a well-known London publisher has announced. We now learn that this work will be issued towards the end of this month and that it will appear as "Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of to-day." The author is Mr. H. A. Browne, who for over thirty years has been known far and wide in the East as a staunch advocate of English interests, and one who has a more intimate acquaintance with the life of the East than any other European. From Calcutta to Constantinople and thence to Cape Town, Mr. Browne has travelled far and long, and always as an Eastern, and so thoroughly has his incognito, for it cannot be described as a disguise, been maintained that more than once he has had great difficulty in establishing his real character. Thus at Tiflis the Rusian officials refused to accept his English passports, insisting upon recording him as an Arnout or Albanian Mahomedan and much to his discomfort treating him accordingly. Again at Constantinople he had to face the same difficulty, the officials there even going so far as to arrest him and charge him with travelling with false passports. He was more fortunate at Astrabad in Persia, where the Russian Consul while refusing to grant him a *visa* on his English passports gave him a new passport describing him as "believed to be of Turkish origin." Even in India, native officials, who might be supposed to have a very keen scent for the detection of an Englishman whatever character he might choose to adopt, have more than once insisted upon treating him as an oriental. With such an experience of the East to guide him it would be strange if anything that Mr. Browne has to say about the East should not be worth hearing.

CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Demain soir jeudi à 9 h. 1/2, dans la grande salle des fêtes du Casino, 2me Concert Serato, avec le concours de l'orchestre Bracale. Voici le Programme :

Mozart—Ouverture de Don Juan.
Wieniawski—Concert re-mineur pour violon—Mr. Serato.
Saint-Saens—Rêverie du soir.
Tschaikowsky—Danse Arabe—Pour orchestre.
Schumann—Abendlied.
Ries—Perpetuum mobile—Mr. Serato.
Wagner—Chœur des Fileuses du Vaisseau Fantôme—Orchestre.

M.M. les abonnés qui n'auraient pas reçu leur carte d'invitation, sont priés de la réclamer au Secrétariat du Casino: les cartes d'abonnement ne seront pas admises à l'entrée.

THE LOST DETACHMENT

NATIONALIST CRITICS.

We hear on good authority that the sad loss of the Sudanese patrol in the Western Desert, between Dongola and the Arbani road, was entirely due to the fact that the party left the Bir Natron wells for Abou Tabari, where there is a good water supply, under the conduct of a guide who declared that he knew the road, but none the less lost his way, and only admitted his mistake when the unfortunate patrol had exhausted their water supply, which was quite sufficient to last for the whole journey from Natron to Abu Tabari had the guide only known the road. We believe that these localities are from 100 to 150 miles E. of the Nile and are therefore not in such easy reach of the telegraph as our Nationalist critics, who are of course making all the capital they can make out of the incident, pretend. The insinuation that the men were sent without guides into the desert is absurd. Were this the custom of the military authorities in the Sudan they would soon have no troops left! The days when an Egyptian war vessel searched the Mediterranean in vain for Malta and returned with the news "Malta mafeesh" are past. Then there was no press to expose the mismanagement which could lead to so comic and so humiliating an incident. Now the mistake of a luckless guide, which seems to have cost him his life is brought up against the War Office and the Sudan Government by their self appointed critics, who having never done any desert work on camels, do not realise the dangers that beset the best equipped expeditions.

PRESS OF EGYPT.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Artin Pasha contributes an interesting articles to the "Bulletin de l'Institut Egyptien" giving the statistics of the Press in Egypt up to the end of 1904. According to this article there were in 1839 two newspapers, one in Arabic and one in Turkish, in 1868 there were 3 French, 2 Italian, 1 Arabic and Turkish and 1 Arabic journal; in 1889 15 Arabic, 8 French, 1 English-French, 4 Italian and 5 Greek; and in 1904 the figures were as follows:—Arabic 118, French 17, French-English 3, Italian 6, Greek 15, French-English-Arabic 2, English 3, Hebrew 1, French-Arabic 1, English-Arabic 1, Italian-Arabic 1, Italian-French 2, Armenian 3, and Turkish 3. Of the journals being published at the end of 1904, 29 were daily, 4 three times a week, 6 twice a week, 76 weekly, 24 twice a month, and 37 monthly. Of the 33 papers published in 1889 only 16 continued to 1904.

JEWISH COLONISATION IN THE SUDAN.

According to the "Jewish World" M. Galante, a Cairo gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, is at work on a great scheme which, "should it be carried into execution, will render important services to our co-religionists from Russia and Roumania who come to this country. This scheme is one of Jewish colonisation in the Sudan, and with facts to support his contention M. Galante shows that this region, which is practically an English colony, offers a vast field for agricultural and commercial industries. Some philanthropic societies and eminent co-religionists are in constant correspondence with M. Galante, and are discussing with him the question of sending a commission to the Sudan to study its topography, climate, etc. Anybody who knows the territory watered by the Nile will, without doubt, recognise its suitability for the object just mentioned."

COTTON MILLS OF JAPAN.

At the annual general meeting of the Kobe Board of Trade the President remarked that the cotton mills of Japan during 1906 had a most successful year, their production being sold out for some months ahead almost all the year round. The Canadian Commercial Agent at Yokohama reports that large dividends were earned by the better class of spinning mills, and a considerable increase of spiules would be made this year. Prices of yarns dropped somewhat in the summer months, but advanced towards the end of the year. The quantity exported was some 1,000 piculs (1 picul equals 133lb,) less than for 1905, though the value shows an increase of 1,500,000 yen. The market generally was in a very healthy condition, and with a good demand from China on account of the increase in the price of silver, mills generally are in a most flourishing condition, and one or two have made arrangements for an increase of capital. From another source the Canadian Commercial Agent states that the cotton-spinning industry, which made considerable progress after the Japan-China War, does not indicate so great a relative expansion under the influence of the present speculative mania as some other industries. He goes on to say that the demand for cotton yarn and cotton cloth for home consumption is increasing year after year, and the export, mainly to the Asiatic mainland, is also increasing. In all respects there is an assurance felt that new companies have a promising future.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Moss liner "Menes" arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

The Papayanni liner "Avon" sailed last night for Liverpool with 3.482 bales Egyptian cotton, and 334 bales Syrian cotton, and 1,254 bags onion.

CAIRO BUILDING SITES.

NO FALL IN PRICES.

A correspondent writes:—There seems to be an idea that prices of building sites in the better residential districts of the Capital are falling, or that we may expect a drop in the near future, but such an idea is altogether fallacious, and not borne out by facts, for sites suitable for building purposes have, on the contrary, been steadily increasing all the winter, and even at this moment there is only a momentary lull, which is usual at the dull season of the year, but no relapse from former values is apparent from the recent sales. For example, a plot belonging to the Société Immobilière in the Sharia Kasr-el-Nil changed hands a short time back at L.E. 36 the square metre, whilst for another plot, known as the Maison Borelli, in Sharia Soliman Pasha, no less than L.E. 40 is being asked. Lots on the property formerly belonging to the Prince Mohamed Ali, opposite the Savoy Hotel, cannot be had at this moment under L.E. 50 to L.E. 60 the metre. There is a momentary suspension also in the active negotiations prevailing during the past winter season for land in the favorite suburbs—such as Ghezireh, Kasr el-Aly, Kasr-el-Doubara, and those of the Matarieh line—but this was to be expected, and doubtless in the coming autumn, dealings will be as brisk as before in these directions for the good reason that as the population by immigration or otherwise, and rentals in the city keep at their present figures people are compelled to seek house accommodation at reasonable prices elsewhere. This is likewise shown by the number of new hotels that are in contemplation in the immediate suburbs, for those already existing in the town are so crowded during the height of the season that numbers of visitors are turned away daily, so great is the demand for rooms and suites.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent).

Suez, Tuesday.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer "Kouangsi," from Japan arrived at Suez this morning with a breakdown in her machinery, and was towed through the Canal by the tug "Titan." She however came to Suez without assistance.

Owing to the S.W. monsoon having begun in the Indian Ocean, all steamers are arriving a day or two late. The R.M.S. "Ortona" which entered the Canal on Sunday last was up to her time.

THE INDUSTRIES OF GAZA.

British Consular-Agent Knesevich, in a trade report says that Gaza is situated in the south-east of Palestine and is only about 12 miles to the north of Rafah, which marks the Turco-Egyptian boundary. It is the commercial and administrative centre of all the surrounding villages and for many of the Bedouin tribes who pitch their tents in the plains. The population of Gaza numbers about 40,000, while that of the surrounding villages is about 70,000. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture; only a small minority are occupied in trade and commerce. During the summer months Gaza is very busy, numbers of people being employed in the export of barley, which is the chief product of the district. In 1906, owing to the lateness and irregularity of the rains, the barley crop was less plentiful than in 1905, and only 12 ship-loads were taken against 26 ship-loads in the previous year. Wheat, millet, and most of the fruits and vegetables of Palestine are also produced at Gaza. The manufactures of the place are limited to native necessaries, such as a rough and primitive kind of pottery, cotton garments, and sieves. Thus, with the exception of grain, vegetables, and cattle, nearly everything has to be imported. Merchants and traders import all their goods from Beirut and Jaffa, either by sea on lighters or by land on camels. The long-talked-of jetty was at length completed on December 8, 1906. It is only 60 mètres long by 8 mètres in width, and is not of much use for the shipment of barley. A custom-house was built on the beach at the beginning of the year. A police station and a public garden were begun, but owing to lack of funds the work stopped and the site is offered for sale. The roads from Gaza to Jaffa and Beersheba are badly in need of repair. Beersheba, which was rebuilt five years ago, is growing steadily. During the year a mosque was built there and a public garden laid out. One of the ancient wells was opened and a pump placed on it to supply the town with water.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Major A. Fryer and Officers, the Band (Inniskilling) Dragoons will play the following programme in the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow evening from 9 to 11.

March—Here, There and Everywhere—Bose
Selection—The Earl and the Girl—Caryll
Valse—Gold and Silver—Lehar
III Act from Lohengrin—Wagner
Selection—Sescotris—Franklin E.A. (Arranged from the Opera produced in Cairo with success).
Caprice—The Whistler and his dog—Pryce
By Desire.
Selection—Mignon—Thomas
Idyl—The Smithy in the Woods—Michaelis
Regimental March—The Khedivial Anthem
God Save the King.

J. Prosser, Bandmaster.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

AT THE RACES.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—From the recent correspondence in your columns, it appears, as is usually the case upon such a subject as this, that the question of "undesirable woman" visiting the races, is creating undeserved publicity. As a matter of fact until the appearance of this correspondence, although I have been present at practically every race meeting at the Sporting Club this season, the "evil" referred to by "Paterfamilias" and an "Irate Husband" has failed to attract my notice. True my only object in going to the races is, as should be and I believe is, in the majority of cases, for the sport of the thing, and I may be no connoisseur in the art of discriminating the "black sheep" from the "white": this I prefer to leave to "Paterfamilias" and an "Irate Husband", since from their observations this occupation appears of more interest to them than the racing. May I also ask your two correspondents whether they have seen any act of molestation, or anything approaching unbecoming behaviour on the part of the women referred to: if so then my powers of observation sadly need sharpening. I do not wish to occupy too much of your valuable space, but while on the subject it also occurs to me to mention that if your correspondents had raised any objection to the glaring evil of the Boulevard de Ramleh as soon as dusk sets in, when molestation is the rule rather than the exception, they might have met with some support, but their present complaint seems to me groundless. I entirely agree with "A Race-Goer" that so long as the "members' enclosure" is made public, then no discrimination can be made, and if members wish only to associate with their own "select" clique, then they must be "penned" off in their own enclosure, and let the general public look after themselves.

Yours truly, "Sportsman."

Alexandria, June 4, 1907.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir.—In reply to the letter of "Paterfamilias" and "Irate husband" I think I must side with "Don Juan" and advise the irate husbands to install themselves at the entrance of the race-course, so as to be able to sort the race goers. Here in Alexandria everybody must admit that it is a very difficult thing to draw the line as to who are the black and who are the white sheep of the fold, Moreover I fail to see how one could prevent the "Un desirables" going to the race-course when the same persons are admitted to theatres, cinematograph halls and all other public places.

Yours truly,
Impartial.

Alexandria, June 5 1907.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir.—Very many people must welcome the letter of the other day signed "Paterfamilias" calling attention to the scandal of the Alexandria Race Course. The grounds are private property kept up by the members, who are therefore quite at liberty to decide who may or who may not be admitted. The committee should therefore be called upon to take immediate action, as members will not continue to support a parade for the demi-monde, whose presence deters many people, members amongst others, from attending the races.

Yours truly,
Excluded.

San Stefano, June 4, 1907.

WANTED A TUB.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette"

Sir, — "Paterfamilias" and the "Irate Husband" have raised a very amusing controversy in your paper. Have those gentlemen ever been on a race course outside Alexandria. There are one or two of us here who have seen the derby, and have also attended race meetings at Auteiul and Longchamps. We went to see the races and to put on our humble dollar or a pound if we were lucky, and I haven't met any one who passed a sleepless night on account of the moral aspect of the people he met on the course or courses. As an easy way out of the difficulty let me humbly suggest that a committee be appointed at once, that delegates attend the turnstiles, and that no one of the weaker sex be admitted to the Alexandria race-course unless able to produce at least two responsible references. There are a lot of people who go through life looking for trouble and I think "Paterfamilias" and the "Irate Husband" belong to that number. The writer knows the East as far as the Philippines and he has never seen a better behaved Eastern town than Alexandria at night, or a better conducted race meeting than we have here.

"Paterfamilias" is keener sighted than most of us: personally I see a lot of exceptionally well dressed women and there it ends.

Your's truly.
"Diogenes."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—It is with great interest that I read the two letters by Mr. W. T. Emmens under the above mentioned heading, which recently appeared in your valuable paper. Let me bring to your notice that a petition signed by me and many inhabitants of the quarter I live in (Marina), has been duly sent to the Municipality with the purpose of having these open grills replaced by the sanitary system Plesch, which I noticed in the principal thoroughfares of our town. The sewer gas escaping from those open grills contaminates the air continually to the detriment of the shopkeepers of the Rue Franque and Marina, and is of a dangerous character to all pedestrians passing through these streets. Of the many requests for the Plesch siphon from many private people, as I have been given to understand, none of these have ever been taken into serious consideration by the Municipal authorities. Thanking you in advance for the protection of our common interests.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.
A Petitioner of the Marina Quarter.

Alexandria, June 3 1907.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir William Garstin, who has recovered from his recent indisposition, has arrived at San Stefano.

Mr and Mrs. W. T. Smith have left for England for a four of five months holiday.

GREAT EGYPTIAN DICTIONARY.

Before the Berlin Academy of Science the other day Prof. Adolf Erman, the well-known Egyptologist, reported the progress made on the Dictionary of Egyptology, the mammoth effort of the German scientific world. The material gathered in the last nine years has been sifted and is now ready for editing.

Prof. Erman declares that it is not his aim to produce a finished book similar to "Thesaurus Linguae Latinae" for Egyptian philologists. The object of the new dictionary is to enable the student to translate Egyptian texts without being compelled to depend upon guesswork. Much has been accomplished toward formulating a grammar during the last three decades, and it is hoped that similar results may attend the attempt to define and classify the vocabulary.

It is a mistake, however, Prof. Erman continues, to indulge in false illusions. Just as the grammar offered a comparatively limited knowledge of the rules governing verbal expression, so the vocabulary must of necessity leave much to be desired. There are a million words, some permanent, some transitory, in many forms and expressing many shades of meaning, the true definitions of which can only be reached by infinite comparison aided by an endless process of exclusion.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie hier après-midi sous la présidence de Schiess Pacha.

— Elle a pris connaissance de l'avis favorable du Comité des travaux publics au sujet du règlement sur les constructions, qu'elle a adopté.

Elle a fait ressortir, toutefois, que ce nouveau règlement ne doit pas être appliqué seulement aux nouvelles constructions, mais aussi aux anciennes dont le remaniement est décidé par les propriétaires.

Ce règlement sera approuvé aujourd'hui par la Commission.

— La Délégation a pris note d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur demandant quelle suite a donné la Municipalité à la question des maisons à bon marché.

— Elle a décidé l'aménagement d'une place au quartier Labbane.

— La Délégation a longuement examiné la question de la ventilation des égouts et a pris connaissance d'un rapport de l'Ingénieur en chef à ce sujet, ainsi que d'un projet de système de ventilation, que la Délégation à décidé d'adopter à titre d'essai. Elle a demandé à l'Ingénieur en chef de lui soumettre un devis pour ces essais.

— La Délégation a autorisé la dépense nécessaire pour l'élargissement d'une route à l'Ibrahimieh, moyennant contribution par moitié de la dépense, de la part de l'Arcolonite Company Limited.

— Elle a adjugé à M. Di Bari pour la somme de 1154 livres les travaux de dallage de la rue Gebel Zeitoun au Gabbari.

— Les offres présentées pour la fourniture de 20,000 mètres carrés de dalles ont été renvoyées aux services pour rapport.

La séance a été levée à 7 h. 30 du soir.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

SECTION COTONNIERE.

Resume des Reponses Reçues en Mai 1907.
No. 174

Les plaintes ont été générales au sujet des fraicheurs qui ont régné pendant la première moitié du mois; mais, depuis quinze jours la température est favorable et la jeune plante se développe d'une façon normale.

On espère aussi qu'avec la continuation de la chaleur actuelle, une partie du retard admis par nos correspondants pourra être regagnée.

Les réensemencements sont terminés depuis une dizaine de jours et, comme dit dans notre précédent rapport, ils ont été moins nombreux que l'année passée.

L'eau est partout suffisante.

Des apparitions isolées et insignifiantes de vers ont été signalées; mais grâce aux mesures prises pour leur destruction immédiate, ils n'ont en définitive causé presque aucun dégât.

De la Haute-Egypte et du Fayoum, les renseignements sont satisfaisants, quoique là aussi, la récolte soit en retard de deux semaines.

Pour le Comité
Le Président en fonction
P. Penderi.

Alexandrie, le 31 Mai 1907.

TRADE OF CYPRUS.

(From Our Cyprus Correspondent)

(Continued from May 27, 1907).

It must not be imagined from the preceding observations that Cyprus is a land suited more to gardening than to farming. We have already referred to her wine and corn. In ancient days she was known as the "Granary of the East," and although times have changed she still continues year after year to lay down a large part of her soil to cereal crops. Of these barley is the most extensively grown and every year the best of it goes to Messrs. Bass and Co. for malting purposes. The old-fashioned methods of husbandry employed account for the comparatively small yields per acre, but modern ploughs and other agricultural implements are being adopted more and more and the use of these, together with a more enlightened system of rotation in place of alternate cropping and fallowing, should give more abundant returns.

The market for Cyprus corn has been much restricted owing to the large percentage of dirt, stones etc. which it generally contains, due to the primitive method of threshing on the "aloni," or threshing floor. This state of things is now being remedied: the Government has imported winnowing machines for sifting and cleaning the tithe corn, and several merchants are now doing the same with their corn for export. Then again an increasing quantity of corn is yearly passed through threshing machines, which are becoming gradually better understood.

Corn farming in Cyprus is, however, on the point of undergoing an important change. The tremendous rise in wages which has taken place during the last 4 or 5 years, touches no class of the community more directly than the farmers; and this, more than any other fact, is bringing about the introduction of labour-saving machinery of various kinds. That which years of persuasion and demonstration have failed to accomplish will now be brought about by this forcible appeal to the farmer's pockets. What with the use of modern ploughs, reaping machines, steam threshers, and a regular system of proper rotation, we may confidently expect to find a larger area of land annually under corn a heavier yield per acre, and a cleaner sample offered for sale. If this come about, Egypt should become a large and unfailing buyer.

Until recently Cyprus wine, which in olden times was so highly famed, had become a neglected industry. In the vinegrowing villages wine was made by natives in their cottages in the most rough and ready fashion for local consumption only, and the product was of a dark, thick and heady description. It had also a strong admixture of gypsum as a preservative, which imparted a rough, coarse flavour. Now there are some 3 or 4 large firms, well equipped with modern winemaking plant, who manufacture a sound, reliable wine of quite a fine quality and at a most moderate price. Superior so called black wine can be had at 4 to 6 copper piastres per oke (quart), and the white variety is usually a trifle more. Some of these wine manufacturers have received recognition at important exhibitions in Europe, which testifies to the excellence of their produce, and every year improvements in their process of manufacture takes place. The largest factory is that at Perapedhi, in the heart of the wine growing district of Limassol, and owned by Messrs. W. H. Chaplin and Co., of London. The produce of this establishment is much sought after locally and also forms the bulk of the exports to London. Perapedhi port, though needing time to mature, is acquiring a good name, and the attention of Egyptian importers might be drawn to this brand and to the other wines and brandies now made by the best Limassol houses.

There are many small commodities which Cyprus should be able to export, but in which, at present, she cannot hope to compete with other countries. Olive trees abound in the Island and yet her methods of cultivation and of oil production remain so crude that, instead of exporting she actually imports a considerable amount. Oils from cotton, linseed and other seeds should also figure in her list of exports, but during the past the poverty of her inhabitants and their ignorance of the use of machinery has up till now kept the door closed against the scientific manufacture of these products. In the course of the next few years they may become staple articles of trade with Egypt.

Turning now to a different category of exports to Egypt, let us briefly review the Cyprus live stock trade. Cypriot mules and donkeys have won their way in public favour in many parts of the world, but in no country are they more highly esteemed than in Egypt. Both are large-framed, handsome animals. A good number of Cyprus mules are now employed in trams and for other traction purposes in Egypt, while both they and Cypriot donkeys are excellent as pack animals, for water-wheels, and for draught purposes generally.

The native pony is a most useful, hardy little beast, averaging about 13 hands, but higher when there has been an admixture of Arab blood. Unfortunately the true Cypriot ponies are becoming very scarce. They are almost entirely monopolized by the mounted police and by the public carriage owners, the latter of whom have become very numerous since the extensive construction of good roads has taken place. The price of all three classes of animals has risen considerably; mules suited to the Egyptian market fetching from £25 to £35; donkeys from £15 to £25; and ponies from £20 to £30.

The native long-tailed sheep is an unattractive looking creature, but is doubtless suited to the country, as it can thrive on the bare herbage which it picks up during the summer and which, in many cases, is supplemented by little additional food. Efforts are being made at the Government experimental farm to improve the breed by selection, and a small, though superior flock is now to be found there. Care has been taken to breed only from sheep with pure white fleeces, and the result after three years is that the wool has, this year, realized a good deal above ruling market prices. The quality of mutton is variable and depends largely upon the nature and quantity of the grazing in the locality from which it comes. It may be anticipated that if the cultivation of lucerne and other forage crops continues to extend as it is now doing, the number of sheep and quality of the mutton will improve. The Cypriot is fond of the goat which costs him next to nothing to rear. Goats' skin is largely employed in the manufacture of boots for which it is well suited.

Gypsum is an article of growing importance, and the exports to Egypt are on the increase. Several factories now exist and are doing a good trade. The export of plaster of Paris and of a kind of plaster cement, used in housebuilding, is also extending.

Cyprus can boast of several cigarette factories, the largest of which, that of Messrs Dianello and Vergopoullos at Nicosia, produces cigarettes of the very finest quality. The best brands of Kavallas tobacco are used, and the manufacture and general "get up" is excellent. Owing to the cheapness of rent and labour compared with more advanced countries, the cost of these cigarettes is extremely moderate. There is a considerable export of these to England and elsewhere. H. M. King Edward has a consignment regularly sent him.

Certain soils in the Island furnish suitable material for pottery, and a considerable work is done in some villages in the making of pots, jars, tiles and so forth. An expert from Greece has lately been over to instruct the villagers in this art, and it is to be hoped that further steps may be taken in this direction. A large factory exists at Limassol, elaborately equipped on the Marseilles model, for the manufacture of roofing tiles, pipes, bricks etc., and should be capable of doing business on an extensive scale.

Basket and broom making is a minor industry which might well be developed. A good number of baskets find their way to Egypt, but no regular trade can be said to exist at present.

Of recent years the women of Lefkara, Lefkonico and elsewhere, who make the embroideries known by the name of those villages and which are so justly admired, have discovered a ready market in Egypt where they obtain better prices than in the Island. Covers for beds, and divans of a distinctive and artistic pattern are also made at Phiti.

Bootmaking again is a flourishing and very popular trade, and a good class of boot and shoe to almost any style can be made by the better class makers. Prices range from 8/- to T2/- for ladies, shoes and from 12/- to 15/- for ladies boots, while men's boots cost about the same, and their shoes are 2/- to 3/- dearer than the ladies'. There is room for a good trade with Egypt in this commodity.

A considerable stimulus to trade and agriculture has been afforded by the establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. Not only has it acquired several properties in different districts where it is engaged in operations of various kinds, but it has been a large importer of machines and implements and it has thus had a most valuable educative effect upon the native farmers.

The two great requisites—among others—for the development of Cypriot trade and agriculture, are water and capital. Where these two are both present, prosperity is almost assured. But they are not often found in combination. The Government is continuing its experiments with artsian boring, and if these should prove successful great hopes will be entertained that agriculture in many of the drier parts will "go ahead." A succession of fairly good years has enabled both farmers and shopkeepers to save money, and there is ample evidence that poverty is neither so general nor so acute as it was some years back. The establishment of an Agricultural Bank on the lines of that in Egypt, and of small village co-operative banks in the Papho district should assist in releasing many villagers from the clutches of the usurers. Another factor affecting the financial position of many of the labouring and artizan classes has been the largely increased circulation of money as wages by the Anglo-Egyptian Land Co, and previously for some two or three years in connection with harbour works at Famagusta.

Communication with Egypt is chiefly by means of the weekly mail service, the two mail steamers belonging to the Limassol S.S. Co. The itinerary, however, permits of only a very short stay at each port, and merchandise is often shipped by other vessels. Imperishable goods have a choice of several lines which make for Egypt via the Syrian coast. For fruit, vegetables and dairy produce, a fast, direct service, with cold storage is essential, and a regular trade in such articles, as also in meat, game etc., cannot be built up except under such conditions. They present, however, no insuperable difficulties, and private enterprise, aided perhaps by Government, should be able to bring this about. Given cold storage at the Cyprus port, to which produce could be brought pending embarkation, given a fast service to Port Said with cold storage, and a cold storage depot there, specially reserved for Cyprus goods, perishable produce could be delivered in a fresh condition to the numerous vessels entering and leaving the Canal, and a remunerative trade could be done, capable of holding its own against all-comers.

As has already been remarked, Egypt, although a valuable market, cannot be expected to accept anything and everything that is offered. Shippers must be careful to send only the best, and to adopt a rigid system of grading and packing. The enhanced prices Egypt will pay for good, well packed commodities, will amply repay any little extra expense incurred.

At present Cyprus peasants are sadly in the hands of middlemen on both sides of the water. Could they but learn to ship their produce themselves—jointly in bulk—and uniformly packed, and if thoroughly reliable salesmen were appointed in Egypt, all would go well. Perhaps in time this may come about. There are quite a number of Greek Cypriots resident in Egypt, who have made money and still retain an affection for their native land. Could they but realize their opportunities they would assuredly come forward and by their business experience, their wealth and influence, assist their struggling, less enlightened countrymen across the water.

SPORT AND PLAY.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB. ALEXANDRIA.

The 3rd Class Challenge Cup Competition was shot off concurrently with a scratch teams match "Married" v. "Single," last Saturday afternoon. The "Married" men carried the day against their "Single" opponents by 38 points. A Milton Gold Badge was won by Mr. W. Lucas and a Bronze by Mr. R. Murchland. Scores:—

"Married"	200yds	600yds	Total for Challenge Cup.	600yds	Total aggregate.
W. Lucas	33	31		30	94
P. Schilizzi	31	29		24	84
J. O. Donovan	28	27	55	24	79
W. Broomfield	30	25		22	77
L. E. Radcliffe	29	22		22	73
A. Noble	25	26		20	71
J. Mellor	25	11	36	13	49
G. Birrell, (substitute)	21	24	45	10	55
	229	195		165	582
"Single"					
R. Murchland	28	26		25	79
W.W.Herrington	27	28		22	77
F. C. Smith	27	24	51	24	75
L. G. P. Fry	28	25		21	74
G. D. Lovell	25	23		18	66
V.J. Gunn	19	23	42	18	60
J. Broomfield	24	19	43	14	57
F.J. Squires	20	19	39	17	56
	198	187		159	544

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	E.N.E.
Force of Anemometer	30
State of Sea	Slight
Barometer corrected	758.2
Evaporation	6
State of Clouds	Clear
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. — Max. Temp. in the shade	36
Min. do. do.	21
Humidity of the air	70
Heat of the sun	66
Rainfall	
Moon rises 1.38 a.m.	
" sets 1.55 p.m.	

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was agreeable, though warmer; the maximum was 36° C. At night a light N.E. breeze was blowing. This morning opens clear which a light E.N.E. breeze and a falling Barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	27	23	Marowe	45	27
Suez	35	19	Athara	...	...
Cairo { Helouan	34	19	Suakin	37	28
Cairo { Ghizeh	34	15	Khartoum	38	20
Assiout	37	19	Kassala	38	24
Assouan	44	23	Wad Medani	36	24
Wady Halfa	41	23	Dueim	36	16

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	756.9	Calm	21	Calm
Malta	759.6	Fresh	22	Rather rough
Brindisi	752.2	Very light	20	Slight
Athens	757.1	Almost calm	25	Very slight
Limassol	757.4	Almost calm	29	Very slight

GAS-ENGINES FOR PALESTINE.

The new gas-engines introduced into Jerusalem and Jaffa are mostly of German manufacture. It is by no means on account of their cheapness that the preference has been given to those of German make, but for the simple reason that German firms have been more practical in pushing their manufacturers. They employ as agents mechanical engineers who put up the machinery, guarantee its good working for one year, and are able to supply all accessories from their own workshops, thus rendering the task of the native and inexperienced buyer easy and free from anxiety. British firms desirous of securing orders will do well, adds Acting Consul Freeman, to adopt the same method or at least to send out experts to study the requirements of the buyers and prove by facts the superiority of the British-made articles. Under existing conditions they can hardly expect to secure continuous order in this particular class of goods through the ordinary commission agent or by sending catalogues to possible buyers.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

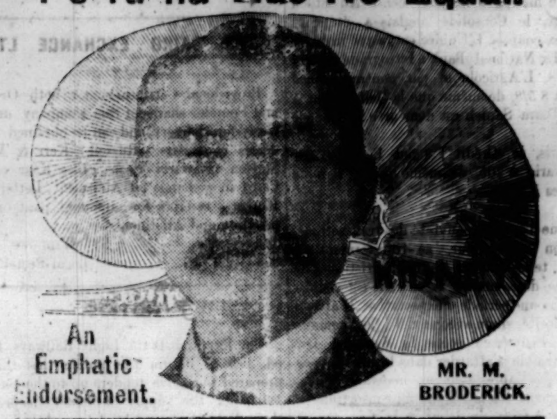
June
Wed. 5 Khedivial Club Racing Lotteries. 9 p.m
Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta in Alexandria Harbour.
Collège Saint-Louis. Seance de Gymnastique. 4.30 p m.
New Victoria. Hotel. Orchestra Dambra on New Terrace 5 to 11 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Grand Symphony Concert Every afternoon at 5 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
San Stefano Casino. Italian National Fête, "Il Statuto." 5 p.m.
Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainments. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinemaphon Aziz and Dorès, old Ramleh Station 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6 30 and 9.30 p.m.
Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30.
The Lifonti Concert Rooms. Grand Evening Concert. 9.30 p.m.
El Dorado. Music-Hall. Varieties. 9.30.
Old Etonian Dinner at San Stefano Casino.
Thurs 6 Alexandria Sporting Club. Fourth Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
Fri. 7 Khedivial Club. Racing Lotteries. 9 p.m.
Nouzha Gardens. Alexandria Police Band. 4 to 6.
Sat. 8 Alexandria Sporting Club. Fourth Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
Mustapha Range British Rifle Club Match and practice. 2 30.
Sun. 9 San Stefano Casino Classical Concert of the Season.
Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 1.45.
El Dorado. Matinée. 4 30.
Cinemaphon, Aziz & Dorès. Performances 4, 5.30, 6.45.
Sat. 15 Alexandria Sporting Club. Amateur Race Meeting. 3.30.

CAIRO.

June.
Wed. 5 Continental Hotel. Military Band on Terrace. 8 to 11 p.m.
Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.30.
Theatre des Nouveautés, Revue 9.30.
Fri. 7 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.
Tues. 11 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band. 9 to 11.

Notice to Advertisers.

The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf. Advertisements of every description are received at the offices of the "Gazette" from advertisers direct.



Keep your Labels to get a GOLD WATCH FREE

"FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE AND A WEAK BACK."

"Pe-ru-na Has No Equal."

An Emphatic Endorsement.

MR. M. BRODERICK.

Mr. M. Broderick, 435 E. 46th St., Financial Secretary Stable Employes Union, No. 1041, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have been suffering from a weak back and kidney trouble for some time and have been able to find relief only through the use of Peruna.

"During the winter season I usually keep a bottle of your medicine in the house and by taking a dose at night, I am feeling fine the next morning.

"Some of my friends assure me that Peruna is equally as good for their various ailments as it is for my complaint, but, I do know that for kidney trouble and suffering from a weak back it has no equal."

Kidney Trouble Is Not Always Recognized as Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Relieves Kidney Disease because it is a Remedy For All Phases of Catarrh.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, before Dr. Hartman began distributing his pamphlets, books and newspaper articles, Bright's Disease of the kidneys was regarded as a disease wholly distinct from catarrh.

Now, Bright's Disease is thought by many the world over to be a phase of catarrhal inflammation.

To relieve Bright's Disease something must be used that has the power to relieve catarrh.

Any medicine that is a remedy for catarrh of one organ is obviously a medicine for catarrh of any other organ.

Peruna is an internal, systemic catarrh remedy.

Like catarrh, it pervades the whole system, and counteracts the effects of the disease.

A great many people believe that they have been cured of chronic Bright's Disease by the use of Peruna.

It is certainly true that in the earlier stages of Bright's Disease, Peruna is an effective remedy.

Numerous testimonials on this point establish the fact beyond all doubt.

Mr. Otto A. Fleisner, American epicurean, formerly Chef to Col. W. J. Cody, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble until life did not seem worth living. I had tried many medicines, but did not get any relief until I took Peruna. It was really wonderful how much better I was after I used this medicine only a week. At the end of six months I found to my relief that it had rid my system of all poisons and I was cured to stay cured."

For special directions everyone would read "The Ills of Life," a copy, of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

Messrs. McLAREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabiehs in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Princ Hussein Kamel Pacha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Wardan Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zagdoun Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakis, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

JOHN FOWLER & Co., (LEEDS) LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

STEAM PLOUGHING MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND FOR ALL SOILS.

Over 35 years experience IN ALL PARTS OF EGYPT where our steam ploughing tackles are in constant use and giving the greatest satisfaction.

The only makers of steam ploughing machinery who manufacture their own STEEL WIRE ROPES.

FOWLER'S STEAM PLOUGHING TACKLES are the strongest, best designed and best proportioned in all their parts, therefore they are the most economical.

Experience of over half a century in all parts of the world.

ALLEN, ALDERSON & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

ALEXANDRIA — CAIRO — KHARTOUM. 29783-14-8-907

"Sanitas" 1/- PINT BOTTLES

Disinfecting Fluid.

COLORLESS, FRAGRANT.
NON-POISONOUS.
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.
Also 1/- Tins Powder and 1/8 Boxes Soap
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

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Until recently Cyprus wine, which in olden times was so highly famed, had become a neglected industry. In the vinegrowing villages wine was made by natives in their cottages in the most rough and ready fashion for local consumption only, and the product was of a dark, thick and heady description. It had also a strong admixture of gypsum as a preservative, which imparted a rough, coarse flavour. Now there are some 3 or 4 large firms, well equipped with modern winemaking plant, who manufacture a sound, reliable wine of quite a fine quality and at a most moderate price. Superior so called black wine can be had at 4 to 6 copper piastres per oke (quart), and the white variety is usually a trifle more. Some of these wine manufacturers have received recognition at important exhibitions in Europe, which testifies to the excellence of their produce, and every year improvements in their process of manufacture takes place. The largest factory is that at Perapedhi, in the heart of the wine growing district of Limassol, and owned by Messrs. W. H. Chaplin and Co., of London. The produce of this establishment is much sought after locally and also forms the bulk of the exports to London. Perapedhi port, though needing time to mature, is acquiring a good name, and the attention of Egyptian importers might be drawn to this brand and to the other wines and brandies now made by the best Limassol houses.

There are many small commodities which Cyprus should be able to export, but in which, at present, she cannot hope to compete with other countries. Olive trees abound in the Island and yet her methods of cultivation and of oil production remain so crude that, instead of exporting she actually imports a considerable amount. Oils from cotton, linseed and other seeds should also figure in her list of exports, but during the past the poverty of her inhabitants and their ignorance of the use of machinery has up till now kept the door closed against the scientific manufacture of these products. In the course of the next few years they may become staple articles of trade with Egypt.

Turning now to a different category of exports to Egypt, let us briefly review the Cyprus live stock trade. Cypriot mules and donkeys have won their way in public favour in many parts of the world, but in no country are they more highly esteemed than in Egypt. Both are large-framed, handsome animals. A good number of Cyprus mules are now employed in trams and for other traction purposes in Egypt, while both they and Cypriot donkeys are excellent as pack animals, for water-wheels, and for draught purposes generally.

The native pony is a most useful, hardy little beast, averaging about 13 hands, but higher when there has been an admixture of Arab blood. Unfortunately the true Cypriot ponies are becoming very scarce. They are almost entirely monopolized by the mounted police and by the public carriage owners, the latter of whom have become very numerous since the extensive construction of good roads has taken place. The price of all three classes of animals has risen considerably; mules suited to the Egyptian market fetching from £25 to £35; donkeys from £15 to £25; and ponies from £20 to £30.

The native long-tailed sheep is an unattractive looking creature, but is doubtless suited to the country, as it can thrive on the bare herbage which it picks up during the summer and which, in many cases, is supplemented by little additional food. Efforts are being made at the Government experimental farm to improve the breed by selection, and a small, though superior flock is now to be found there. Care has been taken to breed only from sheep with pure white fleeces, and the result after three years is that the wool has, this year, realized a good deal above ruling market prices. The quality of mutton is variable and depends largely upon the nature and quantity of the grazing in the locality from which it comes. It may be anticipated that if the cultivation of lucerne and other forage crops continues to extend as it is now doing, the number of sheep and quality of the mutton will improve. The Cypriot is fond of the goat which costs him next to nothing to rear. Goats' skin is largely employed in the manufacture of boots for which it is well suited.

Gypsum is an article of growing importance, and the exports to Egypt are on the increase. Several factories now exist and are doing a good trade. The export of plaster of Paris and of a kind of plaster cement, used in housebuilding, is also extending.

Cyprus can boast of several cigarette factories, the largest of which, that of Messrs Dianello and Vergopoullos at Nicosia, produces cigarettes of the very finest quality. The best brands of Kavallas tobacco are used, and the manufacture and general "get up" is excellent. Owing to the cheapness of rent and labour compared with more advanced countries, the cost of these cigarettes is extremely moderate. There is a considerable export of these to England and elsewhere. H. M. King Edward has a consignment regularly sent him.

Certain soils in the Island furnish suitable material for pottery, and a considerable work is done in some villages in the making of pots, jars, tiles and so forth. An expert from Greece has lately been over to instruct the villagers in this art, and it is to be hoped that further steps may be taken in this direction. A large factory exists at Limassol, elaborately equipped on the Marseilles model, for the manufacture of roofing tiles, pipes, bricks etc., and should be capable of doing business on an extensive scale.

Basket and broom making is a minor industry which might well be developed. A good number of baskets find their way to Egypt, but no regular trade can be said to exist at present.

Of recent years the women of Lefkara, Lefkonico and elsewhere, who make the embroideries known by the name of those villages and which are so justly admired, have discovered a ready market in Egypt where they obtain better prices than in the Island. Covers for beds, and divans of a distinctive and artistic pattern are also made at Phiti.

Bootmaking again is a flourishing and very popular trade, and a good class of boot and shoe to almost any style can be made by the better class makers. Prices range from 8/- to 12/- for ladies, shoes and from 12/- to 15/- for ladies boots, while men's boots cost about the same, and their shoes are 2/- to 3/- dearer than the ladies'. There is room for a good trade with Egypt in this commodity.

A considerable stimulus to trade and agriculture has been afforded by the establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian Land Allotment Co. Not only has it acquired several properties in different districts where it is engaged in operations of various kinds, but it has been a large importer of machines and implements and it has thus had a most valuable educative effect upon the native farmers.

The two great requisites—among others—for the development of Cypriot trade and agriculture, are water and capital. Where these two are both present, prosperity is almost assured. But they are not often found in combination. The Government is continuing its experiments with artesian boring, and if these should prove successful great hopes will be entertained that agriculture in many of the drier parts will "go ahead." A succession of fairly good years has enabled both farmers and shopkeepers to save money, and there is ample evidence that poverty is neither so general nor so acute as it was some years back. The establishment of an Agricultural Bank on the lines of that in Egypt, and of small village co-operative banks in the Papho district should assist in releasing many villagers from the clutches of the usurers. Another factor affecting the financial position of many of the labouring and artizan classes has been the largely increased circulation of money as wages by the Anglo-Egyptian Land Co, and previously for some two or three years, in connection with harbour works at Famagusta.

Communication with Egypt is chiefly by means of the weekly mail service, the two mail steamers belonging to the Limassol S.S. Co. The itinerary, however, permits of only a very short stay at each port, and merchandise is often shipped by other vessels. Imperishable goods have a choice of several lines which make for Egypt via the Syrian coast. For fruit, vegetables and dairy produce, a fast, direct service, with cold storage is essential, and a regular trade in such articles, as also in meat, game etc., cannot be built up except under such conditions. They present, however, no insuperable difficulties, and private enterprise, aided perhaps by Government, should be able to bring this about. Given cold storage at the Cyprus port, to which produce could be brought pending embarkation, given a fast service to Port Said with cold storage, and a cold storage depot there, specially reserved for Cyprus goods, perishable produce could be delivered in a fresh condition to the numerous vessels entering and leaving the Canal, and a remunerative trade could be done, capable of holding its own against all-comers.

As has already been remarked, Egypt, although a valuable market, cannot be expected to accept anything and everything that is offered. Shippers must be careful to send only the best, and to adopt a rigid system of grading and packing. The enhanced prices Egypt will pay for good, well packed commodities, will amply repay any little extra expense incurred.

At present Cyprus peasants are sadly in the hands of middlemen on both sides of the water. Could they but learn to ship their produce themselves—jointly in bulk—and uniformly packed, and if thoroughly reliable salesmen were appointed in Egypt, all would go well. Perhaps in time this may come about. There are quite a number of Greek Cypriots resident in Egypt, who have made money and still retain an affection for their native land. Could they but realize their opportunities they would assuredly come forward and by their business experience, their wealth and influence, assist their struggling, less enlightened countrymen across the water.

SPORT AND PLAY.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUB. ALEXANDRIA.

The 3rd Class Challenge Cup Competition was shot off concurrently with a scratch teams match "Married" v. "Single," last Saturday afternoon. The "Married" men carried the day against their "Single" opponents by 38 points. A Milton Gold Badge was won by Mr. W. Lucas and a Bronze by Mr. R. Murchland. Scores:—

"Married"	200yds	600yds	Total for Challenge Cup.	600yds	Aggregate.
W. Lucas	33	31		30	94
P. Schilizzi	31	29		24	84
J. O. Donovan	28	27	55	24	79
W. Broomfield	30	25		22	77
L. E. Radcliffe	29	22		22	73
A. Noble	25	26		20	71
J. Mellor	25	11	36	13	49
G. Birrell, (substitute)	21	24	45	10	55
	229	195		165	582
"Single"					
R. Murchland	28	26		25	79
W. W. Herrington	27	28		22	77
F. C. Smith	27	24	51	24	75
L. G. P. Fry	28	25		21	74
G. D. Lovell	25	23		18	66
V.J. Gunn	19	23	42	18	60
J. Broomfield	24	19	43	14	57
F.J. Squires	20	19	39	17	56
	198	187		159	544

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	E.N.E.
Force of Anemometer	30
State of Sea	Slight
Barometer corrected	752.2
Evaporation	6
State of Clouds	Clear
During 24 hours ending 9 a.m. — Max. Temp. in the shade	32
Min. do. do.	21
Humidity of the air	78
Heat of the sun	46
Rainfall	
Moon rises 1.38 a.m.	
" sets 1.51 p.m.	

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was agreeable, though warmer; the maximum was 36° C. At night a light N.E. breeze was blowing. This morning opens clear which a light E.N.E. breeze and a falling Barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	27	23	Merowe	45	27
Suez	35	19	Atbara	...	...
Cairo: Helouan	34	19	Suakin	37	29
Cairo: Ghizeh	34	15	Khartoum	38	26
Assiout	37	19	Kassala	38	24
Assouan	44	21	Wad Medani	38	24
Wady Halfa	41	23	Dueim	36	16

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	756.9	Calm	21	Calm
Malta	759.6	Fresh	23	Rather rough
Brindisi	753.2	Very light	20	Slight
Athens	757.1	Almost calm	25	Very slight
Limassol	757.4	Almost calm	28	Very slight

GAS-ENGINES FOR PALESTINE.

The new gas-engines introduced into Jerusalem and Jaffa are mostly of German manufacture. It is by no means on account of their cheapness that the preference has been given to those of German make, but for the simple reason that German firms have been more practical in pushing their manufacturers. They employ as agents mechanical engineers who put up the machinery, guarantee its good working for one year, and are able to supply all accessories from their own workshops, thus rendering the task of the native and inexperienced buyer easy and free from anxiety. British firms desirous of securing orders will do well, adds Acting Consul Freeman, to adopt the same method or at least to send out experts to study the requirements of the buyers and prove by facts the superiority of the British-made articles. Under existing conditions they can hardly expect to secure continuous order in this particular class of goods through the ordinary commission agent or by sending catalogues to possible buyers.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

June
Wed. 5 Khedivial Club Racing Lotteries. 9 p.m
Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta in Alexandria Harbour.
Collège Saint-Louis. Seance de Gymnastique. 4.30 p.m.
New Victoria. Hotel. Orchestra Dambra on New Terrace 5 to 11 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Grand Symphony Concert Every afternoon at 5 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Open-Air Concert by the Ludovic-Rivier orchestra 6 p.m. to midnight.
San Stefano Casino. Italian National Fête, "Il Statuto." 5 p.m.
Urbanora Cinematographic Entertainments. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Cinemaphon Aziz and Dorès, old Ramleh Station 6.30 & 9.30.
Pathé Cinematographic entertainment. 6 30 and 9.30 p.m.
Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30.
The Lifonti Concert Rooms. Grand Evening Concert. 9.30 p.m.
El Dorado. Music-Hall. Varieties. 9.30.
Old Etonian Dinner at San Stefano Casino.
Thurs 6 Alexandria Sporting Club. Fourth Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
Fri. 7 Khedivial Club. Racing Lotteries. 9 p.m.
Nouzha Gardens. Alexandria Police Band. 4 to 6.
Sat. 8 Alexandria Sporting Club. Fourth Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
Mustapha Range British Rifle Club Match and practice. 2 30.
Sun. 9 San Stefano Casino Classical Concert of the Season.
Tour Eiffel. Matinée. 1.45.
El Dorado. Matinée. 4 30.
Cinemaphon Aziz & Dorès. Performances 4, 5.30, 6.45.
Sat. 15 Alexandria Sporting Club. Amateur Race Meeting. 3.30.

CAIRO.

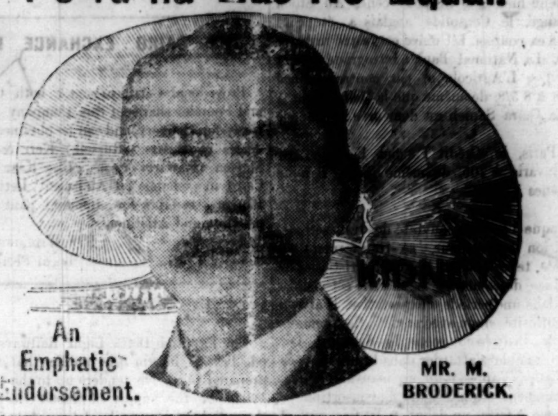
June.
Wed. 5 Continental Hotel. Military Band on Terrace. 8 to 11 p.m.
Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.30.
Theatre des Nouveautés, Revue 9.30.
Fri. 7 Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band 9 to 11.
Tues. 11 Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Esbekieh Gardens. Military Band. 9 to 11.

Notice to Advertisers.

The "Egyptian Gazette" has given no advertising agency or company in Egypt any monopoly or exclusive right to act as advertising Agents on its behalf. Advertisements of every description are received at the offices of the "Gazette" from advertisers direct.

"FOR KIDNEY TROUBLE AND A WEAK BACK."

"Pe-ru-na Has No Equal."



An Emphatic Endorsement.

MR. M. BRODERICK.

Mr. M. Broderick, 435 E. 46th St., Financial Secretary Stable Employes Union, No. 1041, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have been suffering from a weak back and kidney trouble for some time and have been able to find relief only through the use of Peruna.

"During the winter season I usually keep a bottle of your medicine in the house and by taking a dose at night, I am feeling fine the next morning.

"Some of my friends assure me that Peruna is equally as good for their various ailments as it is for my complaint, but, I do know that for kidney trouble and suffering from a weak back it has no equal."

Kidney Trouble Is Not Always Recognized as Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Relieves Kidney Disease Because It Is a Remedy For All Phases of Catarrh.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, before Dr. Hartman began distributing his pamphlets, books and newspaper articles, Bright's Disease of the kidneys was regarded as a disease wholly distinct from catarrh.

Now, Bright's Disease is thought by many the world over to be a phase of catarrhal inflammation.

To relieve Bright's Disease something must be used that has the power to relieve catarrh.

Any medicine that is a remedy for catarrh of one organ is obviously a medicine for catarrh of any other organ.

Peruna is an internal, systemic catarrh remedy.

Like catarrh, it pervades the whole system, and counteracts the effects of the disease.

A great many people believe that they have been cured of chronic Bright's Disease by the use of Peruna.

It is certainly true that in the earlier stages of Bright's Disease, Peruna is an effective remedy.

Numerous testimonials on this point establish the fact beyond all doubt.

Mr. Otto A. Fleissner, American epicurean, formerly Chef to Col. W. J. Cody, 1412 Sixth Ave., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble until life did not seem worth living. I had tried many medicines, but did not get any relief until I took Peruna. It was really wonderful how much better I was after I used this medicine only a week. At the end of six months I found to my relief that it had rid my system of all poisons and I was cured to stay cured."

For special directions everyone would read "The Ills of Life," a copy, of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

E. DEL MAR.

Messrs. McLAREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabiehs in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pacha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Wardan Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zagdoun Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakis, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

JOHN FOWLER & Co., (LEEDS) LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE OLDEST & LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

STEAM PLOUGHING MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND FOR ALL SOILS.

Over 35 years experience IN ALL PARTS OF EGYPT where our steam ploughing tackles are in constant use and giving the greatest satisfaction.

The only makers of steam ploughing machinery who manufacture their own STEEL WIRE ROPES.

FOWLER'S STEAM PLOUGHING TACKLES are the strongest, best designed and best proportioned in all their parts, therefore they are the most economical.

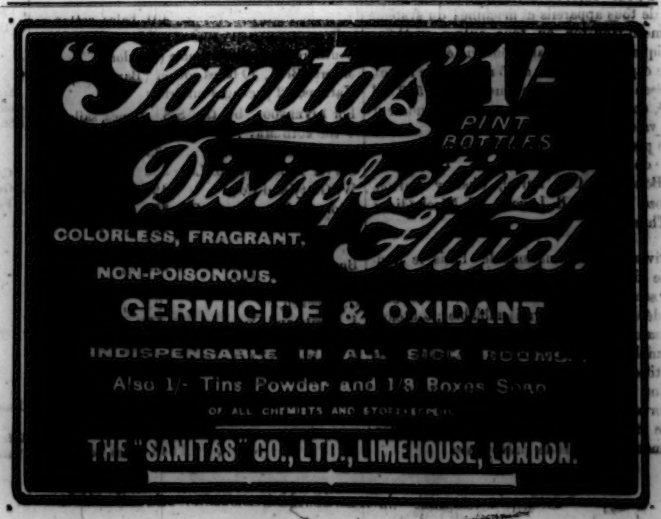
Experience of over half a century in all parts of the world.

ALLEN, ALDERSON & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

ALEXANDRIA — CAIRO — KHARTOUM. 29783-14-6-907



Keep your Labels to get a GOLD WATCH FREE



Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 4 Juin 1907.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres s'est maintenu hier à 3 3/8 pour cent. Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a été coté 84 1/8 ex-coupon. L'Unifiée est restée invariée à 100. La National Bank a rétrogradé de 1/4 à 22 7/8. L'Agricole a, par contre, avancé de 1/8 à 8 5/8, de même que la Delta Light à 10. La Daira Sanieh est demeurée inchangée à 15.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien est resté invarié à 705, de même que la Banque d'Athènes à 128.

Manque d'entrain, pauvreté des transactions, indécision et lourdeur, se transformant en faiblesse, telles ont été les caractéristiques de la séance de ce matin. Le marché est visiblement dans une période d'expectative. Il attend avec curiosité, sinon avec anxiété, les premiers effets de l'entrée en scène du Syndicat. Or, celui-ci semble s'attarder dans la coulisse, ce qui n'est pas après tout un mauvais indice. Apparemment, ces messieurs du consortium se préparent à faire un début à la fois sûr et brillant.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National a réactionné à 22 3/4, l'Agricole à 8 3/8, la Banque d'Athènes à 126-127 et la Cassa di Sconto à 164.

Le Crédit Foncier a été délaissé à 708 ; l'obligation à lots ancienne est remontée à 322 et la nouvelle à 266. La Nile Land s'est inscrite à 21. La part de fondateur Immobilière a été cotée 605 nominal. L'Enterprise and Development a été mieux tenue à 10 3/8-7/16.

La Delta Light s'est raffermie à 10. La part de fondateur Héliopolis a été ramenée à 14. Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire ont perdu 10 francs à 208 ; on sait que l'assemblée générale extraordinaire est fixée à demain.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont fléchi à 18 1/2. Les Upper Egypt sont remontés à 3 1/8. La part de fondateur National Hotel est descendue à P. E. 40.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land a molli à 2 5/16. Les Abdy ont faibli à 0 3/4, les Markets à 23 sh. 3 et les New Egyptian à 17 sh. 4 1/2.

Un journal de Bruxelles émet les appréciations suivantes sur la situation du marché égyptien :

" En présence de la baisse exagérée qui a atteint en ces derniers temps tout le marché égyptien, nous croyons bien faire en attirant l'attention des capitalistes sur les bonnes valeurs traitées aux Bourses du Caire et d'Alexandrie.

" On sait qu'en Egypte le plus grand facteur de la prospérité du pays a été la culture du coton qui, grâce aux travaux méthodiques effectués en ces dernières années, a vu sa production s'accroître dans des proportions extraordinaires. Comme la qualité du coton égyptien est unique, cette augmentation de production n'a nullement influencé les prix dans un sens défavorable ; bien au contraire, le coton, qui était il y a deux ans à 12 talaris le cantar, valait l'année dernière environ 16 talaris au début de la campagne et s'établit cette année à 20 talaris. On prévoit pour cette année une augmentation d'acréage de 10 % et comme la récolte s'annonce favorablement, on peut compter que les rentrées d'or en Egypte seront d'environ 30 % supérieures à celles de l'année passée.

" La circulation d'or, la richesse du pays sont donc appelées à augmenter et le marché financier aura par conséquent l'élément nécessaire pour prendre un nouvel essor. C'est ce qui nous donne la conviction que l'on peut en ce moment s'intéresser aux titres égyptiens avec de très réelles chances de bénéfice ; en faisant une bonne sélection on évitera même tout risque de mécompte.

" La crise que les Bourses égyptiennes traversent a pour cause des maladresses et des erreurs rendues presque inévitables lorsqu'un pays tel que l'Egypte passe rapidement de la pauvreté à l'opulence. En réalité, les cours actuels des titres résultent de la situation boursière et non de la marche des affaires sociales, qui, on peut l'affirmer, n'ont pas été atteintes. Aussi bien les résultats à venir ont de très sérieuses chances d'être supérieurs à ceux obtenus jusqu'ici. La situation de l'Egypte est aussi solide que jamais ; nous n'hésitons donc pas à dire que les cours des meilleures valeurs sont ridiculement bas. "

On annonce de Bruxelles la formation d'une Société anonyme, sous la dénomination de " Compagnie Egyptienne Thomson-Houston. " Elle a pour objet la fabrication et l'exploitation de tous appareils et machines du système Thomson-Houston ou tous autres systèmes appliquant ou utilisant l'énergie électrique

Le capital social est de 5 millions de francs, représenté par 10,000 actions de Frs. 500. Il a été, en outre, créé 6,000 parts de fondateur sans valeur nominale.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de MM. C. Achillopoulo, C. Aghion, H. Bousquet, Ch. Burrel, Charley Burton, E. Coze, V. Fris, R. Lagout, C. Nicolaïdi et E. Thurnauer.

Suivant des informations de Paris, le dividende de la Banque Impériale Ottomane pour 1906 serait de Frs. 22.50. Ce chiffre peut être considéré comme très vraisemblable ; toutefois il ne saurait avoir encore rien d'officiel, car l'assemblée générale ordinaire qui fixera cette répartition ne se réunit que vers la fin du mois courant. Quoi qu'il en soit, cette répartition n'absorberait que Frs. 11,250,000 sur le bénéfice de 19,000,000, ce qui permettrait de doter largement les fonds de prévoyance.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Par décision du conseil d'administration de la Banque d'Escompte et de Reports d'Egypte et du Soudan, les 3ème et 4ème versements, à raison de £ 1 chacun, sur les actions de cette Société devront être effectués au plus tard le 24 Juin et le 24 Août 1907 au siège social au Caire ou à la Banque d'Orient à Alexandrie.

THE CAIRO EXCHANGE LTD.

Provisional Certificates for both Ordinary and Founder shares of this Company are now ready for delivery and can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Russell, Kerr & Wyatt, Maison Chawarbi Pacha, Rue Kasr el Nil, Cairo, in exchange for Allotment Letters and Bankers' receipts for amounts paid on Application and Allotment.

E.C. WIDDOWS,
Local Secretary.

30435-2-1

NOTICE.

The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Limited, beg to inform the public that they are prepared to receive tenders up to the 1st. July 1907, for the supply of 30.000 sleepers for their light lines, to be delivered before the 1st January 1908, and conforming to the conditions set forth in the specifications, copies of which can be obtained from the Offices of the Company in Alexandria.

All tenders must be addressed to the Agent & General Manager, Alexandria, under double envelope, and marked on the inner envelope "tender for sleepers".

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept any offer they may consider advisable.

30433-6-1

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.

Bosforo, Ital. s. Capt. Claves, Venice and Brindisi, Florio-Rubattino.
Vassilissa Olga, Greek s. Capt. Ghiafis, Piræus, Nanopoulo.

June 4.

Andalusian, Brit. s. Capt. Singleton, Liverpool and Misrata, Barker and Co.
Orenoque, French s. Capt. Marineer, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.
Salzburg, Aust. s. Capt. Nasso, Mersina and Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.
Trojan Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Lambert, London and Tripoli, Grace and Co.

June 5.

Minieh, Brit. s. Capt. Damir, Mersina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.

Odessa, Rus. s. Capt. Dinne, Piræus and Odessa.
Salamis, Greek s. Capt. Pithis, Port Said and Cyprus.
Urano, Aust. s. Capt. Dabcevich, Beyrouth.
Andros, Germ. s. Capt. Falk, Malta and Hamburg.
Avon, Brit. s. Capt. Lancaster, Liverpool.
Asiatic Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Burwash, Syria, with part of previous cargo.
Seriphos, Germ. s. Capt. Schultz, Salonica, in ballast.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Orénoque, sailed on the 17th May :

FOR MARSEILLES

Sucreries, 278 cases sugar candy
Rubattino, 18 cases wax
Sté Le Khédive, 35 cases cigarettes
J. Ross, 15 cases old effects
Stienon, 22 bales empty bags
Bucher, 16 bales senna
Sirven, 1 case machine
Ferrero, 9 cases furniture
Schade, 15 packages butter
Nadouri, 860 bags rice
L. Onofrio, 1,200 bags onions
Antonello, 10 bales senna
Vasdeki, 1,100 bags onions
Behrend and Co., 200 " "
Groppi, 500 " "
Sednaoui, 4 bales skins
Various, 62 packages sundries
Peel and Co., 62 bales cotton
Mohr and Fenderl, 31 " "
Schmid and Co., 31 " "
J. Planta and Co., 30 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 31 " "
Choremi, Benachi and Co., 120 " "
G. Petrachi and Co., 96 " "

401 bales cotton

FOR VARIOUS PORTS

Southard, 6 barrels cognac (London)
Moursi Bros, 40 bales cotton (Barcelona)
Various, 22 packages sundries

For LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. Menes, sailed on the 20th May :

G. Frauger and Co., 585 bales cotton
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 506 " "
W. Getty and Co., 426 " "
Choremi, Benachi and Co., 370 " "
F. Andres, 265 " "
N. G. Casulli, 150 " "
Bustros and Huri, 109 " "
G. Petracchi and Co., 75 " "
G. Riecken, 92 " "
J. Planta and Co., 55 " "
F. C. Baines and Co., 50 " "
E. Mallison and Co., 50 " "
Mohr and Fenderl, 55 " "
Poel and Co., 10 " "
R. and O. Lindemann, 50 " "

2,848 bales cotton

L. Onofrio, 1,000 bags onions
Bustros and Huri, 5,700 " "
X. Agalopoulo, 2,438 " "
Aly Moh. Saleh, 842 " "
G. M. Ades, 200 " "
H. Stavridis, 726 " "
A. Panzieri, 2,734 " "
Ibr. Deff, 1,795 " "
Griva Bros., 113 " "
Moh Hefni, 500 " "
Tadros Ghirghis and Son, 1,484 " "
E. G. Carali, 20 bales wool
Holz and Co., 56 bales wool
Imperial, 55 bales senna
N. Soussa Bros., 1 case cigarettes
Maspero Bros., 5 cases cigarettes
J. C. Lagoudakis, 6 cases cigarettes paper
J. B Caffari, 124 empty casks
Asia Minor S.S., 878 boxes oranges
J. and A. Abouchanab, 10 bales old bags
Bonded Warehouse, 2 live horses

For HULL, by the S.S. King Malcolm, sailed on the 23rd May :

J. Goar and Son, 1,400 tons cotton seed
Behrend and Co., 463 " " "
Carver Bros. and Co. Ltd, 400 " " "
Abdel Meghid, 290 " " "
Bank of Athens, 193 " " "
B. J. Coury and Co., 175 " " "
Barker and Co., 801 " " "
N. E. Tamvaco, 500 " " "
Kafr-Zayat Cotton Co., 7,155 bags oil cake
Eg. Salt and Soda Co., 1,867 bags oil cake
J. Groppi, 832 bags onions
G. M. Ades, 1,000 " "
Aly Moh Saleh, 1,000 " "
G. D. Kaniskeri, 3,540 " "
L. Onofrio, 47 " "
J. Goar and Son, 1,735 quarters maize
Behrend and Co., 750 bags sugar

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Magda, sailed on the 1st June :

Various, 91 bales skins, 25 bales empty bags, 893 bags rice, 15 bags Sudan beans, 23 empty casks, 43 packages vegetables, 114 packages sundries

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet talaris 20 —/— à —/— ; novembre 19 31/32 a —/— , plus bas pour juil 19 7/8 à —/— ; novembre 19 15/16 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juin P.T. 91 —/— à —/— ; plus bas pour juin 90 3/4 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Le marche a continue a etre soutenu et en cloture la tendance reste tres ferme. Le juillet est bien tenu ; affaires pourtant pas nombreuses.

Graines de coton.—Soutenues sans changement dans les cours.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 4 juin 1907.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 25/32 Livraison Juillet
" 19 25/32 " Novembre
" 19 29/32 " Janvier
" 20 1/4 " Mars
Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.

Tal. 19 9/16 Livraison Juillet
" 19 19/32 " Novembre
" 19 21/32 " Janvier
" 20 1/16 " Mars
Marché steady

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

5 juin 1907.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marche du 4 juin : Ferme
Etat du marche de ce jour, cot. : Faible
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. — contre même jour l'année précédente can. —.

Graines de coton.—En baisse

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—89		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—88		Rien

Blés.—Fermes
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 125
" *Béhéra* : " " " 110 " 120
Fèves.—Sans affaires
Saïdi : Disponible.—
Fayoum : Disponible.—
Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 120
" *Béhéra* " " " — " —
Lentilles.—Soutenues
Disponible : Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 125
Orges.—Fermes
Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 70
Maïs.—Calmes
Disponible : Rien.
" Cond. Saha P.T. 75 à 80.

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 2107—cantars 843 ; contre meme jour l'annee passée, cantars 527. Prix P.T. 46 a 56, cond. franco-wagon.

Exportations du 4 juin		dep. le 31 mai
Coton	Bal. 2565	Bal. 9502
Gr. de cot.	Ard. —	Ard. 2065
Fèves	" —	" —

Exportations probables de la semaine

	1907	1906
Coton	Bal. 13,000	4,900
Graines de coton	Ard. 10,000	60,000
Fèves	" —	—

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON
G.M.B.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)
Province Béhéra

Damanhour ... De P.T. 240 à 350
Province Garbieh
Kafr-Zayat ... De P.T. 385 à 410
Tantah ... " " 380 " 405

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi ...	P.T. 89 — à P.T. —	
" Haute-Egypte	" 88 — " " —	
Blé Saïdi	" — — "	—
Fèves Saïdi	" — — "	—
Fayoum	" — — "	—

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 5 juin 1907

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc.'

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B 53	—
Graines de coton	sacs 3835	—
Blés Saïdi	" 15	—
" Béhéra	" 462	—
Fèves Saïdi	" —	—
" Béhéra	" —	—
Orge	" —	—
Maïs	" —	—
Lentilles	" 68	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,849,907

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,990,567

Contre même jour en 1905 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B 8
Graines de coton.	sacs 745
Blés Saïdi	" —
" Béhéra	" 1117
Fèves Saïdi	" 1935
" Béhéra	" —
Orge	" —
Maïs	" —
Lentilles.	" —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,865,504

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour ardebs 3,545,076

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre Tal. 19 5/8 à —
Janvier " 19 3/4 " —
Mars " 20 1/8 " —
Juillet " 19 9/16 " —

Graines de coton

Novembre-Decembre-Jan. P.T. 74 — à —
Juin " 91 1/2 " —
Juillet " 91 3/4 " —
Août " 92 — " —

REMARQUES :

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Le marche est faible et en hausse. C'est le rapport d'Amerique qui a ete la cause de cette faiblesse.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—Sans affaires.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Recolte actuelle.—Marche nul.

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 4 juin 1907

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Etat du Marché.—100
Disponible.—10 5/16
Futurs.—juil. : 10 18/64 (1/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Calmes
Fèves.—Sans affaires

HULL

Graines de coton.—Sans changement
Fèves.—Marche nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juil.-août : 6.78 (3 points de hausse)
" oct.-nov. 6.52 (4 points de hausse)
Disponible : 7.42 (4 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 12.90
Futurs juillet : 11.50 (14 points de baisse)
" octobre : 11.75 (13 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 5,000
Contre meme jour l'année derniere, balles 15,000
Rapport du Bureau d'Agriculture : Condition de la Plante : 70 5/10 contre 84 6/10 ; acreage 32,100,000 contre 28,666,000.

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m

Américain
Futurs : juil.-aout : 6.75
" oct.-nov. : 6.46

Seconde Depêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs : juil.-août : 6.74
" oct.-nov. : 6.47

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1 h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre Tal. 19 19/32 à — 5/8
Janvier " 19 21/32 " — 11/16
Mars " 20 1/16 " — 3/32
Juillet " 19 9/16 " — 19/32

Graines de coton

Nov.-Dec.-Jan. P.T. 75 15/40 à 20 —
Juin " 90 — " — 10/40
Juillet " 90 1/4 " — 1/2
Août " 90 1/2 " — 3/4

CEREAL MARKET.

ROD EL FARAG.—(Yesterday's Prices.)

Wheat	Tugari Baladi.	Ard.	P.T. 128 to 132
"	Mid ling. ...	"	" 136 " 138
"	Mawani ...	"	" 148 " 150
"	Tagari Saidi ...	"	" 128 " 132
Beans	Tugari	"	" 120 " 121
"	Zawati	"	" 125 " 128
"	Nabati	"	" — " —
"	Old	"	" — " —
Lentils	Tugari	"	" 120 " 121
"	Nakadi	"	" 125 " 127
"	Zawati	"	" 135 " 138
Barley	Tugari	"	" 71 " 72
"	Zawati	"	" 76 " 78
"	Shami	"	" — " —
"	Mariuti	"	" — " —
Dura	Shami	"	" 84 " 86
"	Rafia	"	" — " —
Halba		"	" 114 " 115
"	Zawati	"	" 122 " 124

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ard.	4 000
Beans	"	6,000
Lentils	"	300
Barley Baladi	"	1,200
Dura Shami	"	500
Dura Rafia	"	—
Halba	"	300

STOCKS AND SHARES

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE

Issued by the "Association des Courtiers en Valeurs d'Alexandrie"

Cloture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agricultural Bank of Egypt ...	Lst.	8	1/4 à —	A.
National Bank of Egypt	"	22	1/2 " —	—
Ramleh Railway	"	6	1/2 " —	—
Egyptian Delta Railways	"	9	1/4 " —	—
Tramways d'Alexandrie	Fcs.	166	ex " —	—
" Div....	"	320	ex " —	—
Alexandria Water	Lst.	12	— " —	—
Eaux du Caire	Fcs.	118	— " —	—
" " Jouissance ... "		215	— " —	—
Daira Sanieh	Lst.	14	1/2 " —	—
Behera	L.E.	30	— " —	—
Bourse Khediviale d'Alex. ...	Lst.	25	— " —	—
Egyptian Markets	Sh.	24/3	— " —	—
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	Lst.	—	1/4 " —	—
Biere d'Alexandrie Privilegiees	Fcs.	200	— " —	—
" " Dividendes	"	110	— " —	—
Biere du Caire Privilegiees ...	"	118	— " —	—
" " Dividendes ...	"	45	— " —	—
Egyptian Cotton Mills	Sh.	3/9	— " 4	—
Egyptian Salt & Soda	"	19/	— " 19/3	—
Oblig. Credit Foncier Egyptien 3 o/o 1886	Fcs	321	— " —	—
Oblig. Credit Foncier Egyptien 3 o/o 1903	"	268	— " —	—
Lots Turcs...	"	154	— " —	—
Cassa di Sconto...	"	162	— " —	—
" " Nouvelle ...	"	161	— " —	—
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	4	— " —	—
Banque d'Athenes	Fcs.	126	— " —	—
Deferred Delta...	Lst.	12	— " —	—
Nungovich Hotels	"	19	— " —	N.
Delta Land...	"	2	1/4 " —	—
Nile Land	"	20	— " —	—
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte ...	Fcs.	50	— " —	—
Khedivial Mail Preference ...	Lst.	4	1/8 " —	—
" " Ordinary	Sh.	23/	— " —	—
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd..	Lst.	—	1/4 " —	—
Land Bank...	"	7	7/8 " —	—
Land Investment	"	5	— " 7	N.
Estates	"	1	1/4 " —	A.
Splendid Hotels	L.E.	4	1/8 " —	—
Cheik Fadl...	Fcs.	100	— " —	—
Entreprises Urbaines	Lst.	5	1/4 " —	—
Comptoir Financier...	"	3	1/8 " 3	1/8
parts de fondateurs ...	"	3	— " —	—
Building Lands...	"	3	— " —	1/8
The Upper Egypt and Delta Navigation	L.E.	—	— " —	—
Union Fonciere d'Egypte... ...	"	5	1/8 " —	A.
Banco di Roma...	Fcs.	105	— " —	—
Credit Franco-Egyptien... ...	Lst.	5	1/8 " —	—
Banque d'Orient	Fcs	123	— " —	V.
Aboukir	Sh.	32/	— " —	—
Publications	L.E.	2	1/4 " —	N.
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment ...	"	2	1/8 " —	—
" " Fondateur... ...	P.T.	80	— " —	—
Port Said Salt	Sh.	16/	— " 16/3	—
Cotton Ginners	Lst.	1	1/8 " —	—
Egypt and Levant Steamship ...	"	—	1/8 " —	—
Egyptian Constructions ...	"	—	1/4 " —	—
The Auto-Transport Co. ...		4	— " —	—
United Land		—	1/4 " —	—
" " fondateur ...		3	— " —	—
Ritz Hotels		—	1/8 " —	—
Egypt. Land Invest. & Building ...		—	1/2 " —	—
" " fondateur ...		2	— " —	—
Soc. Gen. Elect. et Mécanique ...		4	— " —	—
Sté Gle Economique Fraternelle ...		—	— " —	—
Eg. Imp. Corporation		—	— " —	—
Helouan	"	—	1/2 " —	—
Bourse and Banking fondateur ...		—	1/2 " —	—
Levico		—	1/4 " —	—
fondateur ...	"	7	— " —	—
Sednaui Zariffa	"	3	1/8 " —	—
fondateur ...	"	10	— " —	—

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 4 Juin 1907.

Banques

		Actions	Obligations	Jouissances Fondateurs
National Bank of Egypt	£	22	1/4	
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	£	8	1/4	850
Banque d'Athènes	Frs.	125-127		
Cassa di Sconto	Frs.	164	—	
" Nouv. Emis.	Frs.	152	—	
Land Bank	£	8	—	78
Comptoir Financ. & Comm.	£	4	n.	4 n.
Banque d'Abyssinie	£	5	—	
Banque d'Orient	Frs.	122-123		
Sté Générale Egyptienne	Frs.	250	—	58
H. de Vries & Boutigny Ltd.	£	1	1/8	5

Chemins de Fer

Alex. & Ramleh Railway	£	6	1/8	
" oblig. 5 o/o	£	102	—	
Delta Light Railway	£	10	—	12
Lots Turcs obligations	Frs.	155	—	

Societes des Eaux

Alexandria Water Company	£	13	1/4	
Eaux du Caire part capital	Frs.	115	—	208
Eaux de Tantah	£	7	1/8 nom.	

Societes Foncieres

Daira Sanieh Nouvelle	£	15	—	100
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	Frs.	708	—	850
Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o à Lots	Frs.	322	—	
Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis.	Frs.	266	—	
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o	Frs.	500	—	
Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o	Frs.	872	—	1085
Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o	Frs.	515	—	
Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte	Frs.	610	—	1100
Société Anonyme du Behera	L.E.	30	—	
Ste An. du Behera obligat.	L.E.	4	1/8	
Societe Fonciere d'Egypte	L.E.	31	—	
Delta Land Company	£	2	1/8	
Wardan Estate	£	5	1/4	8 1/8
Nile Land	£	21	—	80 n.
Egyptian Estates Limited	£	1	1/8	12-12 1/2
Union Fonciere	£	5	1/4	25
Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment	L.E.	2	1/4 P.T.	55
Gharbieh Land	L.E.	3	1/8 L.E.	1 1/8
Cairo Suburban	£	5	1/4	
Egypt. Land Invest. and Building	£	—	1/2	£ 3

Societes Immobilieres

Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte	Frs.	380	—	605
Agricole du Nil	Frs.	250	—	7
Enterprise and Development	L.E.	10	1/4-1/2	16 n.
Urbaines et Rurales	£	5	1/4	16
Entreprises Im. et Travaux	L.E.	4	n. P.T.	55
Epargne Immobilière Ltd	£	2	1/4 P.T.	74

Societes Industrielles

Anglo-Eg. Spinning	£	0	1/8	2
Crown Brewery d'Alex.	Frs.	224	—	116
Crown Brewery du Caire	Frs.	118	—	46
Egyptian Cotton Mills	£	3/3	—	
Egyptian Salt and Soda	£	19/	—	
Ste des Ciments d'Egypte	Frs.	40	—	11
Sucreries et Raffinerie	Frs.	60	—	
Port Said Salt Association	£	13/9	—	
Nile Cold Storage	£	0	1/4	
Egyptian Markets	£	23/3	—	

Navigation a Vapeur

Anglo-American Nile	£	3	1/4	
Khedivial Mail S.S.	£	4	1/2	25/
Menzaleh Canal & Nav. Co.	L.E.	3	1/2 P.T.	95
Express Nile Steamers Co.	L.E.	—	— P.T.	105
" Nouvelle	L.E.	4	—	
Egyptian Mail St. Co.	£	10	n.	1 1/2

Hotels

Nungovich Hotels	£	18	1/4	
Egyptian Hotels	£	6	1/8	
National Hotels	L.E.	2	1/4 P.T.	40
Upper Egypt Hotels	L.E.	3	1/8	
" Nouvelle	L.E.	3	1/4	
Splendid Hotels	L.E.	4	1/2	
Excelsior Hotels	L.E.	3	—	0 1/4

Tramways

Tramways d'Alexandrie	Frs	177	—	332
Tramways du Caire	Frs	610	—	1032

Valeurs diverses

Bourse Khédiviale du Caire	£	—	—	
Egyptian Investment	£	0	1/4	
Societe Egyp. d'Irrigation	£	16	—	
Corporation of W. Egypt	£	0	1/8 1/2	
New Egyptian Company	£	17	3-6	
Land & General Trust	£	0	1/2	
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte	L.E.	4	—	
Walker & Meimarschi	£	0	1/4	
Automobiles du Caire	£	3	1/4	6
Egyptian Constructions	£	0	1/2	
Soc. Egypt. de Publicité	L.E.	4	1/2 P.T.	410

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 4, 12.50 p.m.

Sales of the day bales 5 000
Of which Egyptian 100
American new maize, Spot per cental ... 4/11
American futures (July-August) 6.80
" " (Oct.-Nov.) 6.50
American middling 7.42
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July) 10 13/64
" " (August) 10 18/64
" " (November) 10 13/64
" " (December) 10 5/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) 9 5/16
" good fair 9 14/16
" good 10 14/16
" fully good fair 10 5/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —/—

LONDON, June 4.

Consols (July) 83 3/8
Egyptian Unified 100 —
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills 3 1/8 %

NEW YORK June 4.

Spot Cotton 12.90
American Futures (July) 11.59
" " (August) 11.42
" " (November) 11.78
" " (December) 11.80
Cable transfers dol. 4.87 1/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ... bales 5,000

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition is 70·5 per cent and that the area planted and to be planted is estimated at 32,100,000 acres.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.

Jotton Spot 12 9/16
Futures July 12.55
" August 12.45

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

American futures (July-August) 6.78

LONDON, June 4.

Bar Silver (per oz d). 31 —
Private discount (3 month bills) 3 1/8 o/o
Consols (July) 94 —
Egyptian Unified 100 1/4
Turkish Unified 93 1/4
Rio Tinto 88 1/4
New Dairs... 15 1/8
Agricultural Bank 8 1/2
National Bank of Egypt... 23 —
Rand Mines New 6 —
Charterads of S. Africa 1 10/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine New — 2/32
New Egyptians — 30/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 18/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) 9 1/8
Egyptian Railway 96 1/4
" Domain 101 —
Ottoman Defence 100 1/2
Italian Rents 4 o/o 102 —
Trask Monopoly 50 —
Trask Rent 4 o/o 39 1/4
Ottoman Bank... 18 1/4
Compt. Fin. & Comm. d'Egyp. 3 1/4
Egyptian cot. seed to Hull (June) 8 11/16 nominal
Terman Beet Sugar (June) 9/11 —
£140,000 were withdrawn from the Bank to-day

PARIS, June 4.

Banque d'Athènes 128 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien 712 —
Crédit

Credit Franco-Egyptien.

SOCIETE ANONYME
AU CAPITAL DE 12.500.000 FRANCS
3 Rue Saint-Georges à Paris.

Assemblee Generale Annuelle.

MM. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le Vendredi 14 Juin 1907 à trois heures et demie de relevée, à la salle des Ingénieurs Civils, 19 Rue Blanche à Paris.

ORDRE DU JOUR.

Examen et approbation des comptes de l'exercice clos le 31 Mars 1907.
Fixation du Dividende.
Nomination des Commissaires pour l'exercice 1907-1908.
Autorisations diverses.

Pour faire partie de l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire d'au moins 20 actions, les porteurs d'un nombre inférieur pourront toutefois se réunir pour atteindre ce chiffre et se faire représenter par l'un d'eux.

Pour assister à l'Assemblée, MM. les Actionnaires devront déposer leurs actions :
A Paris : au plus tard le 11 Juin 1907.
1o.—Au Siège Social, 3 Rue Saint-Georges.
2o.—Au Crédit Mobilier Français, 3 & 5 Rue Saint-Georges et aux Caisses de tous les Etablissements de Crédit de Paris et de leurs succursales.
En Egypte : au plus tard le 31 Mai 1907.
1o.—Au Siège de la Direction à Alexandrie.
2o.—Aux caisses du Crédit Lyonnais, du Comptoir National d'Escompte, de l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, de la Banque Impériale Ottomane et de la Deutsche Orientbank.

Les récépissés de dépôt effectués en d'autres lieux qu'au Siège Social à Paris et au Siège de la Direction à Alexandrie devront parvenir au Siège Social ou au Siège de la Direction dans les délais respectifs plus haut indiqués du 11 Juin 1907 et du 31 Mai 1907 : ces récépissés devront mentionner les numéros des actions déposées.

Les pouvoirs des Actionnaires qui useront de la faculté de groupement devront être remis dans les mêmes délais. 30244-12*-10

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in the presence of an official or other reliable witness. 28283A-30-10-90 7

MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'une annexe au Musée à l'usage de Pinacothèque et deux chambres près la salle du Comité.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.Eg. 200.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 11 Juin 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Travaux Construction d'une annexe au Musée."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 11 juin à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur.
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 29 Mai 1907. 30398-3-3

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture de 10.000 m. l. de Bordure de Trottoir.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.Eg 200.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 25 Juin 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : " Soumission pour Fourniture de Bordure, "

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 25 Juin 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie, le 27 Mai 1907.
L'Administrateur,
30399-3-3 (Sig.) W. P. CHATAWAY.

EGYPT

MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA
20th September,
SPECIAL SAILING
P. & O.
S.S. "CALEDONIA," 8000 Tons, 13000 H.P.
Taking First and Second Saloon Passengers
AT SUMMER RATES.

Berths can be engaged at once. Apply in PARIS : Hernu Péron & Co., 61, Boulevard Haussmann ; Thos. Cook & Son, 1, Place de l'Opera ; Cunard S.S. Co, 2 Bis, Rue Scribe. MARSEILLES : Estrine & Co., 18, Rue Colbert. Chief Office : 122, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 30208-16*-7

Industrial, Building & Commercial Company of Egypt Limited.

AVIS

Les Titres définitifs au porteur des actions ordinaires de la susdite Société seront à la disposition des intéressés, A PARTIR DU 17 COURANT, à la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio à Alexandrie et au Caire, qui est chargée de les livrer contre remise de la lettre de répartition (allotment letter) entièrement liberée et du reçu de dépôt délivré à la souscription.

A partir de la date susindiquée tout actionnaire en retard de paiement du dernier versement de £ 0.10.— par action, sera passible d'un intérêt de 9 % l'an. 30404-7A-2

Supplement Commercial et Financier

DE

" L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE "

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l' "Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi a midi, de façon a pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs ; les dernières statistiques jusqu'a la veille de sa publication : des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées a la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste ; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30 ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Un Français 40 ans cherche une place d'aide Ingénieur.
Une principale Maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande de bons vendeurs.
Jeune homme français parlant grec et turc désirerait emploi dans maison de Commerce, Banque ou Assurances.
Serait disposé à partir pour l'Intérieur ou le Soudan, pas exigeant.
Adresse L. D. N°. 32430 poste restante ou à la Société.
Un jeune employé de confections pour hommes, cherche à se placer.
Un employé de bureau connaissant le grec, le français, l'italien et le turc, désire se placer ; prétentions modestes.
Jeune homme âgé de 21 ans connaissant la confection pour homme (vendeur) demande une place à raison de 75 frs. par mois.
Jeune homme connaissant le Français, l'Italien et l'arabe demande emploi de caissier. Prétentions modestes, bonnes références.
On demande pour Souakin un employé sachant parler et écrire l'Anglais et parler l'Arabe Appointements mensuels 10 Ltg. voyage payé.
Jeune homme, sujet français, parlant l'arabe et l'italien demande place près d'un ingénieur entrepreneur comme surveillant de travaux.
Un jeune homme, connaissant la langue française et la comptabilité en partie double, désire s'employer dans une maison de commerce.
Maison de confection à Tantah demande un vendeur connaissant l'anglais, l'arabe, le grec, ainsi que l'italien ou le français.
Jeune homme, 18 ans, connaissant le grec, le français et le Turc, demande emploi dans un bureau. Prétentions très modestes.
Jeune homme, 18 ans, parlant le grec, l'arabe et un peu le français demande emploi dans un magasins de nouveautés.
Monsieur très sérieux, connaissant le grec et l'italien demande emploi de comptabilité ou aide-comptable.
Excellent maître d'hôtel, pour la saison 1er Juillet 15 Octobre au plus tard, est demandé à Ain-Sofar (Liban) Bonnes références exigées.
On demande un clerc d'avocat pour Mansourah. Inutile de faire des offres si l'on n'a pas déjà travaillé dans une étude d'avocat.
Jeune homme sortant des Ecoles des Frères, connaissant le français et l'arabe demande emploi de bureau ; prétentions modestes.
Monsieur très sérieux, muni d'excellentes références, bien au courant des articles de Manufactures, nouveautés, bonneterie, quincaillerie, expérience de plus de 20 années acquise, demande emploi.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwalli N°. 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N°. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4 907

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 15 Juin 1907, à midi, des offres pour l'achat des figues de barbarie produites le long de la voie ferrée entre Tewfikieh et Saft-El-Melouk.

Chaque soumissionnaire doit joindre à son offre un récépissé de versement de L.E. 5 à titre de dépôt provisoire.

Les offres seront valables pendant 15 jours à partir de la date fixée pour la remise des soumissions.

Chaque offre devra être accompagnée d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 m/m. Elle devra être adressée par la poste sous pli recommandé à :

Monsieur le Directeur Général
des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat,
Le Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription : "Offre pour achat de figues de barbarie entre Tewfikieh et Saft-el-Melouk." Toute offre reçue après la date et l'heure ci-dessus fixées ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus élevée ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la vente.

Le Caire, le 27 Mai 1907. 30374-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat informe le Public qu'un examen aura lieu le 12 Juin prochain et les jours suivant s'il y a lieu à 10 heures du matin, au Service Central de la Voie, pour deux emplois d'Agents des Domaines, au Bureau de l'Ingénieur Divisionnaire de la Voie et des Travaux, à Assiout (Haute-Egypte).

La paie de début sera de L. Eg. 8 par mois.

Les candidats, qui doivent être de nationalité égyptienne et possesseurs, au moins, du certificat d'études primaires, devront présenter leurs demande et titres à Mr. l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Voie et des Travaux, au Caire, avant le 9 Juin 1907.

La priorité sera donnée aux candidats possédant le diplôme de sortie de l'Ecole des Arts et Métiers et à ceux connaissant une langue étrangère (anglais ou français).

Le Caire, le 31 Mars 1907. 30405-2-1

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'un bureau télégraphique a été ouvert à Marsa Matrouh le 1er courant, pour l'échange de télégrammes en langues Européennes et Arabe.

L'horaire de ce bureau est de 8 a.m. à 1 p.m. et de 3 p.m. à 8 p.m.; les Dimanches de 8 a.m. à 10 a.m. et de 5 p. m. à 6 p.m.

Le Caire, le 1er Juin 1907. 30410-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public que le bureau télégraphique de San Stefano est ouvert pour l'échange de télégrammes en langues Européennes et Arabe, de 8 a.m. à 1.30 p.m. et de 3.30 p.m. à 8 p.m. 30389-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 1er Juin prochain, le bureau télégraphique de Guezireh sera ouvert de 8 a.m. à 1 p.m et de 3 p.m. à 6 p.m. et les dimanches de 8 a.m. à 1 p.m. seulement.

Le Caire, le 28 Mai 1907. 30390-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public que le bureau télégraphique de Bulkeley est ouvert pour l'échange des télégrammes en langues Européennes et Arabe de 8 a.m. à 1.30 p.m. et de 3.30 p.m. à 8 p.m. 30411-2-

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir de ce jour, le bureau télégraphique de Hélouan sera ouvert de 8 a.m. à 1 p.m. et de 3 p.m. à 8 p.m.

Le Caire, le 1er Juin 1907. 30412-2-2

AVIS AU PUBLIC

La grande fabrique M. Melachrino & C° du Caire a l'honneur d'informer sa nombreuse clientèle en Egypte qu'il a été porté à sa connaissance que plusieurs contrefaçons malveillantes existent dans le pays même imitant la couronne et le ruban que doit porter chaque cigarette sortant de la fabrique M. Melachrino & C°.

En outre, l'honorable public est prié d'exiger sur chaque boîte à cigarettes la marque de fabrique de la Maison M. Melachrino & C° soit l'Isis, Osiris et Hathor. 30035 16*-13

Davies Bryan & Co.

CAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
KHARTOUM
BUYING OFFICE 35 NOBLE ST., LONDON

SUMMER 1907
New Goods for Present Season

Leather Dept.

We wish particularly to draw attention to our New Display in this Dept.
We are continually receiving consignments of all Travelling Requisites, including Gladstone and Kit Bags, Trunks in all sizes and qualities, Dressing Cases and Bags, Rugs, Rug Straps, Holdalls etc., etc.

Sporting Dept.

Cricket Goods by all the best makers
Tennis Racquets, Hockey and Golf Sticks etc. in great variety
Boxing Gloves, Sandow's Developers, Quoits etc

Tailoring, Tailoring, Tailoring.

All the newest materials and Shades
West end styles
Fit and Cut Guaranteed

Hats, Caps, & Helmets.

Special attention has been given to this Dept and we are now showing a large and well assorted Stock in Felt
Panama, Straw and Silk Hats
All Hats fitted by a practical Hatter
Panama Hats cleaned and renovated

Furnishing Dept.

Cretonnes, Art and Madras Muslins, etc.,
Art Serges, Furnishing Linens etc.,
Coloured Table Covers, Cushions and Tea Cosies,
A large and handsome selection of the above just to hand,

Outfitting Dept

Shirts Ties, Collars Handkerchiefs. Sock Suspenders Braces
Brushes, Razors, Pipes, Fountain Pens Perfumery, etc., etc. Shirts to order a speciality Underclothing in Wool, Cotton, Silk and Lisle Thread by the best British makers.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots, Shoes and Leggings
Tennis, Walking and Dress Shoes
Stohwasser and Newmarket Leggings

Ladies' Dept.

Newest London Novelties in Blouses, Shirts Sunshades Hosiery, etc.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN FOR
Sutton Seeds.
Bective Boots.
Cellular Aertex Clothing.

Davies Bryan & Co.

6-1-8

MAPLE & Co

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

MODERN ENGLISH FURNITURE

MAPLE & CO'S GALLERIES ARE REPLETE WITH THE VERY LATEST MODELS IN DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND HALL FURNITURE, READY FOR INSTANT DESPATCH TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

Specially Constructed Furniture for Hot Climates



The "Grimsthorpe" Suite







The "GRIMSTHORPE" Dining Room Suite in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, comprising a massive Sideboard, heavily carved, with three bevelled mirrors, cellaret cupboards and recess, 6ft 6in; Argenterie, or Silver Cabinet, with glass shelves, 5ft 9in; Dinner Wagon, with roomy cupboard and carved doors, 4ft; Chairs with carved backs and covered in Morocco. Price, inclusive of packing and delivery free on board ship, on application

PATTERNS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, ETC OR INCLUSIVE F.O.B. ESTIMATES, SENT FREE

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON

"AU DE ROUGE"

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(CENTRAL TRAMWAY STATION,)
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,
(PROPRIETOR)

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

The following Departments are newly stocked with the seasons goods.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DRESS MATERIAL
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S READY MADE ARTICLES

EMBROIDERY.	MILLINERY
LACE.	CORSETS.
HABERDASHERY.	VEILING.
HOSIERY.	GLOVES.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	SUNSHADES.
RIBBON.	CHIFFONS.
SILKS.	TOWELS.

MEN'S IRISH MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
IRISH LINEN GOODS.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS

CULWELL WORKS.
WOLVERHAMPTON.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS and Pumping Machinery
For all Purposes.

IRRIGATION PUMPS.
MINING PUMPS.
BOILER & PUMPS COMBINED.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
HOUSEHOLD PUMPS.

Telegrams : EVANS, Wolverhampton.
Write for List No. 9.
916

New Khedivial Hotel,

CAIRO.

Family Hotel. Built in 1904. Between Shepheard's Hotel and the Railway Station. Electric Light. Lift. Sanitary arrangements up to-date. Open all the year round Special terms for Government officials and Army of Occupation
NEW MANAGEMENT. 29242-26-11-90

URBANORA.

THE ONLY
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPH IN EGYPT.
The Best Animated Pictures. Actuality. Novelty. Sensational Films.
Salah-el-Deen Street, opposite Cherif Pasha and Sesostris Streets.
30302-4-3-7

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES

du dimanche 26 mai 1907 au samedi 1er juin 1907

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	1200	2	264	1466
„ dernière	1039	6	236	1281
Augmentation	161		28	185
Diminution		4		

du 1er octobre 1906 au samedi 1er juin 1907

	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets et divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	32196	3563	8135	43894
„ dernière	28060	2960	6049	37069
Augmentation	4136	603	2086	6825

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 26 mai au samedi 1er juin 1907

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	1794	161	1955
„ dernière	1397	171	1568
Augmentation	397		387
Diminution		10	

du 1er janvier au samedi 1er juin 1907

	Billets	Carnets et Divers	Totaux
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Année courante	33820	3324	37144
„ dernière	26998	2841	29839
Augmentation	6822	483	7305

Direction Generale des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois de Juin 1907

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois courant L.E.	M.
Coton p.	cantar	3	375
Graines de Coton... ...	ardeb	0	810
„ Harari...	cantar	0	275
Blés Saidi et Béhéra ...	ardeb	1	050
Fèves Saidi et Béhéra ...	„	1	060
Lentilles	„	1	170
Maïs..	„	0	720
Orge..	„	0	675
Pois chiches	„	1	500
Petits pois...	„	1	200
„ „ concassés	„	1	400
elbé	„	1	500
Riz (avec emb.)	„	2	300
Riz en paille.	kilo	0	6
Riz brut	„	0	7
Farine No. 1 à 5 (80 okes)	sac	0	900
Sucre blanc (en pains) ...	cantar	0	550
„ „ (grand morc.)	„	0	500
„ „ (en poudre) No. 1	„	0	400
„ rouge (Farchout) en pains	„	0	240
„ „ „ en poudre	„	0	220
Cotons Afrité et écart pour Turquie	„	1	500

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire :

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	19 3/16
Janvier	„	19 5/16
Mars	„	19 11/16
Juillet	„	19 3/16

Graine de coton.

Nov.-Déc. Janv.	P.T.	70 1/2
Juin		89 3/4
Juillet		90 1/4
Août		90 3/4

Bourse Khédiviale, le 23 mai 1907.

N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour.

Paiement le lundi, 27 courant.

Prix des sacs.

Qualité indienne :

A coton de 3	livres	P.T.	5	—	— —
„ „ 3½	„	„	5	3/4	— —
A céréales „ 2½	„	„	3	10/40	— —
„ „ 3½	„	„	4	20/40	— —
„ „ 5		„	5	3/4	— —

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Les différences de prix pour livraison sur Contrats de coton Juin ont été fixées comme suit :

BROWN

Entre Good Fair et F. G. F. ...	P.T.	15	—
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	20	—

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Entre Good Fair et F. G. F. ...	P.T.	10	—
„ Fully Good Fair et Good	„	15	—

Les cotons Haute-Egypte sont livrables contre les contrats Juin, moyennant la bonification de P.T. 12½ par cantar, plus la pénalité de P.T. 7 ½.

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de Juin 1906

Du	Coton		Graines de coton		Fèves
1,	S/B	3	Ard.	531 Ard.	725
2,	„	95	„	735 „	574
3,	„	—	„	— „	—
4,	„	128	„	868 „	9,177
5,	„	8	„	87 „	502
6,	„	—	„	— „	702
7,	„	79	„	645 „	210
8,	„	—	„	— „	460
9,	„	—	„	— „	57
10,	„	—	„	— „	—
11,	„	137	„	982 „	1,566
12,	„	—	„	— „	57
13,	„	36	„	67 „	146
14,	„	—	„	— „	—
15,	„	—	„	— „	958
16,	„	46	„	311 „	1,380
17,	„	52	„	334 „	422
18,	„	—	„	— „	16
19,	„	—	„	— „	356
20,	„	—	„	— „	909
21,	„	—	„	— „	—
22,	„	14	„	134 „	227
23,	„	—	„	— „	718
24,	„	263	„	534 „	956
25,	„	—	„	— „	1,035
26,	„	—	„	— „	121
27,	„	—	„	— „	300
28,	„	—	„	— „	380
29,	„	—	„	— „	501
30,	„	72	„	490 „	437
S/B		933	A.	5,591 Ard.	15.892

N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association"; nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois de juin 1907.

SUCRES

Visible Supply

		1907	1906
Angleterre	T.	176,550	182,300
France	„	600,940	656,700
Allemagne	„	830,170	1,021,000
Hambourg	„	115,750	164,060
Autriche	„	557,400	577,620
Hollande	„	28,200	65,900
Belgique	„	143,230	161,150
	T.	2,452,140	2,808,730
Etats-Unis	„	380 000	365,800
Cuba	„	408,000	327,000
Sous Voiles	„	5,700	3,580
Total	T.	3,245,840	3,505,110
Contre Tonnes		2,651,490	pour 1905
„ „		2,986,570	„ 1904
„ „		3,169940	„ 1903

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

		Shgs.	St.
CARDIFF	Best quality	27/	@ 27/6
NEWPORT	Best quality	26/	„ 26/6
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	22/	„ —/
„	Cowpen	22/	„ —/
„	Davison	22/	„ —/
„	Hastings	22/	„ —/
„	West Hartley Main	22/	„ —/
SCOTCH	Merry's	21/	„ —/
„	Bairds	21/	„ —/
„	Dunlops	21/	„ —/
„	Best Hamilton Ell	21/	„ —/
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	21/	„ —/
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	21/	„ —/
„	Second Lancashire	—/	„ —/
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	28/	„ —/
„	Crown	28/	„ —/
„	Star	28/	„ —/
„	Arrow	28/	„ —/
„	Swansea Graigola	28/	„ —/
„	Swansea Atlantic	28/	„ —/
N. CASTLE	Foundry Coke	45/	„ —/
„	Gas Coke	34/	„ —/

GRAINES DE COTON

Prix du disponible du 25 au 31 mai

	Haute-Egypte	Mit-A'fifi
Le 25	P.T. — /—	P.T. — —
„ 26	„ — —	„ — —
„ 27	„ 87 /—	„ 88 —
„ 28	„ 85 1/2	„ 86 1/2
„ 29	„ 84 1/2	„ 85 1/2
„ 30	„ 89 /—	„ 9 —
„ 31	„ 89 /—	„ 90 —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes) du Mercredi 31 Mai 1907, à 11h.15 a.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

	Recoivent	Livrent
Novembre	Tal. 19 9/16	à 19 19/32
Janvier	„ 19 11/16	„ 19 23/32
Juillet...	„ 19 1/2	„ 19 17/32
Graines de coton		
Nov.-Dec.-Jan.	P.T 72 1/4	à 72 1/2
Juin	„ 91 3/4	„ 92 —

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Helouan Branch.— Time Table from 1st May to October 1907.

Cairo ... (Bab-el-Louk)	dep.	6.—	7.—	8.—	9.15	10 15	11.15	12.15	1.15	3.15	4.15	5 15	6 15	7 15	8.15	9.40	11.30	1.20
Tourah	arr.	6.24	7.17	8 20	9 32	10.34	11.32	12 36	1.32	3 32	4.32	5 32	6.32	7.32	8 39	9.57	11.52	1 40
	dep.	6.26	7 19	8.22	9.34	10.36	11.34	12.38	1.34	3.34	4.34	5.34	6.34	7.34	8 41	9 58	11.53	1.41
Helouan.	arr.	6 44	7.35	8.40	9.50	10.54	11 50	12 56	1.50	3.52	4 50	5.52	6.50	7.52	8.57	10 14	12.11a.m.	1.57
Helouan.	dep.	6.—	7.—	7.45	8.—	9.10	10 10	11.10	12.10	1.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	10 30	12.30
Tourah	arr.	6 18	7.16		8.18	9.26	10.28	11.26	12 28	1 26	3.28	4.26	5.28	6.26	7.28	8.26	10.48	12 46
	dep.	6 20	7.18		8.20	9.28	10.30	11 28	12.30	1.28	3.30	4.28	5 30	6.28	7 30	8.28	10.50	12.47
Cairo ... (Bab-el-Louk)	arr.	6 44	7.42	8.15	8.37	9.45	10.47	11.45	12.47	1.45	3.47	4.45	5.47	6.45	7.54	8.45	11.13	1. 7



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